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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY

10 CENTS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PLANS TAKING OVER ALL PRODUCTION PLANTS!

ONLY FEAR IS OF AMERICA'S FLEET, HOLLWEG ASSERTS

Apprehensive of Navy's As-
sistance in Fighting
Submarines

LOWEST TONNAGE

Admiralty Says Minimum
Allies can Continue With
Is Now Reached

THE LAST CHOICE

Ruthless U-Boat Warfare
The only Alternative
To Destruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, February 6.—At a conference of the leaders of the Center and National Liberal Parties, held on January 31, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, stated that the German Admiralty calculated that the tonnage of the world had reached the minimum, under which the Entente could not long continue the war, if unrestricted submarine warfare is successful. It must succeed before America could participate effectively. If it did not succeed in forcing Great Britain to sue for peace, the world would be divided into two camps, one of which would be an army to Europe, without the transport of supplies to the Entente armies and peoples. Practically the only fear was of American warships helping to combat the German submarines. He concluded that the situation was such that ruthless submarine warfare was the only alternative to destruction.

Germans' Trenches In Alsace Wrecked

French Break Through at Three
Points, Do Much Damage
And Have No Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 6.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: After a violent bombardment, the enemy attacked north-west of the Forest of Parroy, in Lorraine and a detachment penetrated our first line, but was immediately driven out. After artillery preparation, our reconnaissance penetrated the German trenches at three points in the region of Aspach, north-west of Altkirch, in Alsace, wrecked the enemy's works, destroyed their dug-outs and returned, without loss. The communique this evening reported: There have been lively artillery duels in Belgium, in the sector of Passendale Canal. The German organizations in various sectors on the right of the Meuse were effectively bombarded.

Haig Takes 1,000 Yds. Trenches Unopposed

Further Advance at Grandcourt;
Loses Two Aeroplanes And
So Do Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We advanced our line in the neighborhood of Grandcourt. Nearly one thousand yards of trenches were occupied unopposed. We took a further 48 prisoners, eastward of Beaucourt. Our aircraft bombed an enemy aerodrome, doing considerable damage. Two British aeroplanes were brought down. Two enemy machines were also driven down.

DR. WU RECOVERS

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, February 7.—Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recovered.

New President Of Standard Oil Co.



ALFRED C. BEDFORD

New York, Dec. 28.—Alfred Coffin Bedford has been elected president of the Standard Oil Company to fill the position left vacant by the death of the late John D. Archbold. It is said that in promoting him from the vice-presidency the directors followed their own inclinations and the express desire of Mr. Archbold. The new president is fifty-two years old. He worked his way up from the humblest sort of a position with one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries. The Bedfords are known as a "Standard Oil Family." Mr. Bedford grew wealthy through his connection with Standard Oil. He was born in Brooklyn, attended Adelphi College and then studied in England, Switzerland and Germany. He was eighteen years old when he first went to work for the great oil company.

No-one Has Right To Watch Rest Struggle, Declares Lt. George

Still Confident Voluntary Service Will Succeed, But Prepared for Compulsion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—At a great national service meeting, at Westminster, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who presided, said that victory depended on a speedy mobilization of all the resources of the country. Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Director of the Man-Power Board, said that, to secure victory in 1917, young fit men must be taken for the army from essential industries, hence volunteers are essential immediately. They would be allotted to the occupations for which they were best fitted and their minimum wage would be 25/- a week. The scheme would be applied to Ireland with modifications. Mr. Lloyd George stated: "We have sent fewer men to our army and navy in proportion to our population than any great Western Power. For instance, France has one man in six in her forces. But we are making larger contributions in other ways."

He was sanguine that voluntary national service would succeed, but, if it failed, compulsion would be applied. The Government was entitled to ask every class to contribute all its resources to help the State in the fight for life.

The nation must answer the German threat immediately. "Among other things, we must build ships. We must demonstrate the futility of murder on the high seas. This can be done if the nation is organized and no man or woman has the right to look on while others are struggling."

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the good-will and co-operation of the trade unions and urged both men and women to exert their whole strength to enable Great Britain to lead the nations arrayed in defence of civilisation. Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, said that everything possible would be done to make Colonel Neville Chamberlain's scheme a success.

Find Increasing Indications Germany Will Climb Down; Negotiating with Neutrals

Koelnische Zeitung Avers Consequences Can Be Ignored
'On Hindenburg's Word Military Situation Is Secure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—Regarding the discrepant tones from Germany, the one half conciliatory and the other defiant, Germany seems anxious to avoid a rupture with the neutral countries in Europe, while they are equally anxious to avoid war with such a close and threatening neighbor. Germany has already made some slight concessions to Holland and is throwing out hints of others, especially with regard to supplies which are essential, such as coal and iron from Britain, but there is little appearance of Germany yielding to America and she seems fully prepared to face the risk of hostilities with the United States and the neutral countries of South America. Ready to Climb Down?

The indications are increasing that Germany is preparing to climb down. It is reported that negotiations are proceeding with neutrals with a view to further concessions. This is what is going on beneath the surface.

It contrasts strikingly with the sword-rattling attitude of the German press, which announces the rupture of diplomatic relations with America in large headlines and declares that it is not surprised, as it has been long expected. Some papers give a dumb of comfort by affecting to believe that the German submarines will have a freer hand.

It's Lieut. H.R. Hertlet, Royal Engineers, Now

Boy Scouts' Former District
Scoutmaster Here Profits By
Shipping Experience

Mr. John D. M. Pringle, of Dodwell and Co., courteously informs us that he has just received a letter from Mr. Henry R. Hertlet, dated January 6, which contains the following news of local interest: "I am now, glad to say, a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and may shortly be sent to France, Mesopotamia, Egypt or Salonika. I got my promotion owing to my 10 years' shipping experience in China. If you know of any other persons with similar qualifications (viz. shipping experience, that is, loading and discharging steamers) let me know and I think I could obtain them a similar commission. You might let the Shanghai Press know the good news, as I have many friends who would like to know that I have 'got busy' and succeeded."

Mr. Hertlet's address is 30 Barclay Crescent, Earl's Court, London, S.W. The local troops of Boy Scouts, for whom, as District Scoutmaster, Mr. Hertlet did so much, and a host of other friends will join with us in congratulating the new lieutenant on his appointment.

Bomb Terrorists At Work in New York

Customs Collector Reports Discovery Of Infernal Machine
On His Door-Step

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 5.—Dudley F. Malone, the Customs Collector of New York, reports that he has found a bomb on his door-step.

LAND U-BOAT VICTIMS (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vigo, February 6.—A Dutch steamer has landed 15th (?) victims of German attacks on ships off the coast of Brazil.

Did Princess Yolanda's English Governess Aid Edward's Wooing?



PRINCE EDWARD PRINCESS YOLANDA

Rome, December 28.—If Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, weds the Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the King of Italy, Miss Margaret Brown, governess to the children of the Italian royal family, will be responsible, according to reports here. Miss Brown, who is said to be something of a power behind the throne, has educated the Italian royal children after the English fashion. She has taught them to like outdoor sports, and in fact has brought them up in just such a way as are the children of the English royal family and the English nobility. These traits of English character developed in the Princess Yolanda are said to have been the reason why King George and Queen Mary are anxious to have the Prince marry her.

REFUSING OIL TO U-BOAT AMERICAN SHIP SHELLED

Tanker Westwego Effects Escape After Threat Made
To Sink Her

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 6.—The Admiralty announces that the Captain of the American tank steamer Westwego (5,275 tons) reports that, on January 31, a submarine ineffectively fired five shots, west of the Fastnets. The submarine commander demanded oil and threatened to sink the ship if refused. The Admiralty comments that the German claim of the consideration they are showing neutrals is not strengthened by this incident.

Attitude of China Consequent on U.S. Decision Discussed

No Announcement Yet Published;
German Minister Interviews
Premier Tuan Chi-jui

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, February 7.—The Cabinet yesterday held a lengthy meeting, at which Lu Cheng-hsiang, Tso' Tsung-tang, Wang Tai-hsieh and other prominent political and diplomatic advisers were present, in order to discuss the possible consequences of a rupture between America and Germany and the attitude to be adopted by China. Several telegrams from Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington, were read, but the proceedings have been kept strictly secret. It is understood that the German Minister interviewed Premier Tuan Chi-jui, yesterday.

PLAN AMERICAN-CHINESE ASSOCIATION AT CANTON

Supported By Governor And
Consul; Outcome Of Professor McElroy's Visit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Canton, February 6.—As a result of Professor R. McN. McElroy's visit to Canton, an American-Chinese Association is to be formed. Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan and the American Consul, Mr. Heintzelmann, are supporting the plan.

MR. WILSON ASKS FOREXPEDITION IN WAR LEGISLATION

Full Congress Appropriation
for Immediate Purchase of Supplies

STRICT CENSORSHIP

Wireless Stations Closed
To All But American
Operators

A JOINT CABINET?

Coalition is Rumored; Taft
And Root Included;
Leaders Confer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 5.—President Wilson conferred with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy, today, in order to expedite legislation empowering the Government to take over ship-yards, munition plants, etc.

Secretary of War Baker has ordered the immediate purchase of reserve Quartermaster's supplies to the limits of the vote appropriated by Congress.

The naval authorities in charge of private radio stations have been instructed to allow only American ships to use them. Military censorship is now exercised over wireless.

Potential Army of 10,500,000
New York, February 6.—The Committee of National Defence estimates that ten and a half million Americans are available for military service.

The New York Evening Sun refers to an important aspect of the situation. It says:

"We must remember that the Allies, in their military preparations, are far ahead of us. All they need is shot and shell. If we decide to fight, don't let us compel them to mark time in this matter while we are building up a great army. That would be Germany's salvation."

Finally, it urges the United States to help the Allies to the last ounce, especially financially, as soon as war is declared.

Talk of Coalition Cabinet
London, February 6.—Already, there is talk of the formation of a Coalition Cabinet in America, on the lines of the British Coalition Cabinet and the leaders of the Democrat and Republican Parties are conferring at Washington. Ex-President Taft and Elihu Root are regarded as certain to be included.

A noteworthy innovation in American press methods is that the newspapers have ceased the publication of navy movements.

The Admiralty issues a remarkable and admittedly inspired wireless message from the Washington correspondent to the Koelnische Zeitung, for general dissemination. The correspondent says that the attitude of President Wilson must not be construed as indicating the desire of America for war.

Advice to Germany
He cites passages in the President's speech, cabled on the 3rd, in support and proceeds to charge Germany to refrain from numerous acts, particularly the destruction of American ships, non-interference with innocent American commerce, limitation of the destruction of neutral vessels carrying contraband and of enemy vessels to ships and cargo and to revert to the recent practice of safeguarding passengers and crews. Germany must demonstrate that the terms of the German Note have been misunderstood and that only an indispensable blockade is contemplated, not unrestricted submarine warfare.

Germany should propose a joint commission to negotiate a blockade submarine warfare code. The commission might consider the possibility of calling a conference of the Powers, the possibility of which has been closed. The Koelnische Zeitung correspondent declares that an explanation

FENG KUO-CHANG BUYS 2,500 CHESTS OF OPIUM

Tls. 8,200 Each to Be Paid To
Combine by Treasury Bills
In Ten Instalments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, February 7.—Astonishment and indignation are expressed at the report that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, on the advice of Tong Shao-yi and Wen Tsung-yao, has signed an agreement with the Opium Combine for the purchase of 2,500 chests of opium, at Tls. 8,200 per chest, to be paid in ten instalments by Treasury Bills. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has been urging the Government for some time to take this action, which he himself has now taken.

BOMB DUNKIRK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 8.—A German official communique reports: On the 3rd, a naval sea-plane bombed the harbor-works of Dunkirk and started a fire in the sheds.

regarding the limitation to the sailing of four specially marked American ships will remove the very bitter impression created by this wholly incomprehensible proviso, which is exceptionally hurtful to national pride."

Zimmermann's Regret

The Press Bureau states: "A wireless message from Berlin says that Dr. Zimmermann, in an interview, stated his regret at the action taken by President Wilson, which is against all tradition and international law. He continued: 'We appreciate and reciprocate President Wilson's desire to avoid a hostile conflict and, while we understand to a certain extent President Wilson's attitude, we expect him to recognise the reasons prompting our decision.'"

Reuter's Agency learns that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington and his party will depart from New York on the 12th.

Americans Stay in Berlin

Amsterdam, February 6.—Americans at present are not leaving Berlin.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that Dr. Zimmermann, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, told American journalists that President Wilson's decision astonished and disappointed him. He denied that Germany has broken her promise and expressed the hope that American shipping would avoid the barred zone.

U. S. Hop a Determination To Act Will Be Marked

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, February 3.—The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was formally announced by the President in an address at a joint session of the Congress this afternoon. The address adverts to the ancient friendship between Prussia and the United States and confidently expresses the hope that the controversy will not require further action and that, by the breaking of relations, Germany will understand the earnest determination of the United States to defend her rights at any cost.

Germany's diplomatic interests in the United States will be taken care of by the Swiss Legation, while Spain will take charge of the diplomatic interests of the United States at Berlin.

Vice-President Marshall said that it is sincerely hoped that this necessary break will not drag the United States into the war. The Democratic leader, Kitchin, said: "I do not believe that the President could have said or done less. I am greatly gratified that he did not do so or say more. All true Americans hope that Germany will take the last clear chance to avoid a conflict with the United States."

A meeting called by the American Neutral Conference in New York yesterday evening, former Secretary of State Bryan was given prolonged cheers by 5,000 persons when he said that "it is the duty of America to keep out of the war, unless she is actually attacked. If some nation must lead the way to peace, why should it not be our nation?"

President's Conference

New York, February 3.—President Wilson discussed the submarine crisis with the Secretaries of the Cabinet for 2½ hours. After the meeting, the President hurried to the Capitol, in order to discuss the situation with the Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations, Senator Stone and with other Senators. Senator Stone had previously been assured that the President would consult his committee before the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

A telegram from Washington says that it was learned after the meeting of the Cabinet that the Cabinet agreed that the United States could not countenance an interference with American rights, as proposed in the German Note. Another telegram says that it was learned after the conference of President Wilson with the Senators that Senator Stone and another Senator felt that an immediate break with Germany would not be justified and that the course to be followed was to take the stand point that Germany did not attempt to imperil American citizens or property, but that the very first act against the United States should be the signal for a rupture.

A significant incident in the present crisis in Washington is the fact

that the Japanese Ambassador presented to the State Department an informal protest against the acceptance of the anti-Allen land bills, which are now pending in the legislatures of the States of Idaho and Oregon. Japan's representations are considered not less serious at this critical juncture in international affairs than her protest against the California laws four years ago.

Councillor Polk, of the State Department, pleaded with the Senators of Idaho and Oregon, in order to prevent their States passing the anti-Japanese legislation bill. The bill before the legislature of Oregon was thereupon withdrawn.

Expected Peace Move

New York, February 1.—The German Note announcing the effective blockade of the coasts of Britain, France and Italy has caused an unprecedented sensation in Washington, where a further peace move by Germany had been expected instead of a new war measure with an unparalleled display of force. New York harbor was closed during the night for all outgoing vessels and, pending the crisis, the same measure will be continued nightly.

The Danish steamship line has postponed the departure of its steamers indefinitely. The stock and cotton markets here are totally demoralised. It is generally felt that the most serious crisis of the war is at hand.

The American press rather unanimously condemn the new German announcement. The opinion in Washington is that the diplomatic relations with Germany will be severed.

President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing have conferred repeatedly, but, until 8 o'clock this evening, no decision had been announced. The generally well-informed correspondent of the Evening Post writes: "President Wilson may send an ultimatum to Germany, asking her to refrain from carrying out the submarine blockade and may simultaneously send an identical Note to the other neutrals in Europe, who are likewise affected by the German measures, inviting them to consult with the United States regarding moral and possibly physical steps, in order to compel Germany to observe the international law."

The correspondent says that other neutrals could be urged to sever their relations with Germany. "President Wilson has clearly built up a remarkable power in the world. He can unite the neutral nations and can make moves to enforce peace in a practical way as outlined in his peace address to the Senate. President Wilson is hoping that, whatever action may be taken, it will shorten the war—not prolong it."

Japan Silk Market Suspended

Tokio, February 6.—Owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany the Japanese silk market has been much affected and the silk market in Yokohama was suspended on February 5.

Foreign Banks in Japan Affected.—February 6.—The foreign banks in Japan have all suspended business owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. No exchange rates are quoted.

Proposed Attitude of China Again Discussed in Peking

Peking, February 6.—(Far Eastern News Agency).—At 3 p.m. of February 5 the American Minister to Peking paid a visit to President Li Yuan-hung and explained about the severance of the diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Germany in detail, his visit extending to one hour and a half.

The President, after the interview with the U. S. Minister, is said to have stated to a certain military officer that the severance of relations between America and Germany will have a very good effect on the side of the Entente Powers but there will be no war between the U. S. and Germany.

The report of the severance of the diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Germany is making a great impression on Chinese and foreigners in Peking and especially the Chinese, as certain foreigners in Peking are still proposing to induce China to join the Entente powers and if the U. S. A. becomes one of the belligerent powers the movement to induce China to join the side of the Entente Powers will be accentuated. Much anxiety is felt by the Chinese and the Chinese are very seriously considering the

question of what attitude China should take in regard to the war and the situation after it is ended.

Foreigners mostly maintain the view that the Germans in the Far East will become isolated so far as communications are concerned and the Entente Powers will plan to get China on the side of the Entente powers so as to drive all Germans out of the Far East.

At the special diplomatic conference of February 5 the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, maintained that China should keep her neutrality while Chang Yao-tsung and Kuo Chung-hsin maintained that China should join the Entente Powers with the consent of Japan. There was a view also that China should join the Entente Powers of her own independent will. There was much discussion but the conference ended without any result.

Antimony Up To 30

Hankow, February 6.—Owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Germany the price of Hunan antimony has risen 30 taels.

The U. S. gunboat Villalobos left Hankow for Shanghai at 5 a.m. of the 6th and the Queros is expected to leave on February 7.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

Police Force.—The new rank of Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor is authorised from January 1, 1917, and the promotion of 1st Class Sergeant W. E. Fairbairn to this rank is authorised from January 1.

Fire Brigade.—The service of Mr. H. Lent, Departmental Engineer in the Fire Brigade, will terminate on January 31.

Mr. C. Campbell is re-engaged temporarily as Departmental Engineer in the Fire Brigade from February 1.

Health Department.—The appointment of Miss M. G. Newbery, Housekeeper, Victoria Nursing Home, is confirmed from January 1.

Public Band.—The service of Musician F. Uduhan terminated under medical certificate on January 16.

Secretariat.—Mr. J. M. McKee is appointed Chief Clerk in the Secretariat under a new agreement from February 1. He is authorised to sign documents "for Assistant Secretary." The appointment of Mr. C. T. Hall as Junior Clerk in the Secretariat is confirmed from April 15, 1916.

POLES THANK WILSON

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 31.—The Polish State Council has sent the following telegram to President Wilson: "The Provisional State Council of the Kingdom of Poland appointed on the basis of the Act of November 5, 1916, by which Germany and Austria-Hungary solemnly announced the foundation of the Polish State, have, with pleasure, taken note of your communication. This is the first time during this war that the head of a powerful neutral State officially declared that, to his conviction, the independence of the Polish State is the only just solution of the Polish question and an unavoidable condition for a lasting and just peace."

"For this wise and noble comprehension of the rights of the Polish people, the Provisional State Council express to you, Mr. President, in their own name and in the name of the Polish nation, their profound gratitude and homage."

The representatives of the Egyptian National Party have telegraphed to President Wilson, expressing the hope that the United States will not forget the Egyptians, who have been violated by the British, not only contrary to international law, but also contrary to the solemn promises given by them and contrary to written treaties.

The Weather

Cloudy weather, with northerly gusts. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 29.1 and the minimum 24.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.7 and 37.6.

MISS STINSON CABLES SHE'LL BE HERE FEB. 14

Her Largest Plane Will Arrive Ahead of Her on Next Monday

Mr. Leon Friedman, manager for Miss Katherine Stinson, the famous aviatrix, received a cablegram from her last night in which she says that, notwithstanding her offer to the American War Department turning her aviation school at San Antonio over to it and offering her personal services to the government, in case of war, she will be able to fill her Shanghai engagements. She is to fly here on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18.

Miss Stinson's cable says that her big machine will arrive here on the Venezuela on February 13. She will arrive on the 14th and her small machine on the morning of the 17th. It was necessary for her to send the big machine ahead as some time is required to set it up. The small machine does not require this attention.

Elbert Hubbard, the noted American essayist who lost his life on the torpedoed Lusitania, saw Miss Stinson in a flight just before he sailed on his last voyage. He paid her the following tribute:

"Each art has its master worker—its Paderewski, its St. Gaudens, its Michael Angelo, its Milton.

"There is music and most inspiring graces, and prettiest poetry, in flight in the heavens, and posterity will write the name of Katherine Stinson as the greatest artist of the aeroplanes. In her flying is the same delicacy of touch, the same inspiration of fineness of movement, the same developed genius of Paderewski and Milton."

FIRE BRIGADE CHANGES

Mih-Ho-Loong Company.—The Chief Officer notifies the Council of the following appointments on election by the Company:—

Mr. R. A. Stuart as Foreman in succession to Mr. R. W. Skinner, resigned. Mr. H. W. P. McKee as 1st Assistant Foreman, and Mr. T. E. Mitchell as 2nd Assistant Foreman in succession to Mr. D. Campbell, resigned. These appointments are confirmed.

ROAD EXTENSIONS

Seymour and Weihaiwei Roads. Arrangements have been made with Mr. R. E. Toog to surrender the corner of Lot 298 required for the improvement of these roads at the assessed value, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender or £168 for Mow 6,028 with reimbursement of the cost of reinstating the boundary wall and gates.

LANDING ACCOMMODATION

The Bund pontoons will be closed to traffic during dredging and repairing operations between the following dates:—

Hongkong Bank pontoon, February 11 to February 17.
Foonchow Road pontoon, February 18 to February 24.
Telegraph Co.'s pontoon, February 25 to March 3.
Russell's pontoon, March 4 to March 10.
Canton Road pontoon, March 11 to March 17.
Shanghai Club pontoon, March 18 to March 24.

GERMAN-CHINESE ASSOC.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 31.—The German-Chinese Association at Berlin held a meeting under the presidency of Freiherr von Mumm. Numerous high officials and prominent personalities of commerce and industry were present. A large sum was voted for the Shanghai Relief Fund. Another large sum was voted for the defenders of Tientsin.

Loan Debate Stopped By Breaking Quorum

Assert Questions on Paoli Contract Liable to Affect Financial Market

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 7.—The Vice-Minister of Communications and four delegates from the Ministry of Finance were present at yesterday's meeting of the House of Representatives.

After consideration of the usual applications for leave of absence and the announcement of the result of the election of members for the joint committee on the Paoli loan question, the proposal of the Bank of China investigation committee to lodge an interpellation with the Government was brought up and aroused a heated debate, the opponents of the motion pointing out that such an interpellation would seriously affect the financial market. Finally, it was decided that the interpellation should be drawn up. A secret session was then held.

While the Vice-Minister of Communications replied to questions concerning the Japanese loan to the Bank of Communications, a member suggested that the Bank's privilege of acting as the National Treasury should be withdrawn, but a number of members urged that this question should be carefully considered and proposed the appointment of a committee for this purpose. The discussion proceeded, but no decision was reached, owing to the destruction of the quorum, through a large number of members leaving the House.

TRAFFIC ISLANDS

It has been decided, upon the recommendation of the Captain Superintendent of Police, to replace the temporary islands at the Nanking-Chokiang Road Crossing and at the junction of the Bund and Soochow Roads, by permanent structures.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 8
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Feb. 10
Per C.M. s.s. China... Feb. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Montague... Feb. 13
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China... Feb. 11
Per R.M.S. Montague... Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela... Mar. 4
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillera Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25
Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about February 10, per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru.
The Canadian mail of January 25 is due here on February 13. Left Yokohama at 10 a.m. yesterday, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia.

NEXT SUNDAY'S CONCERT

On Sunday next, February 11, at 4.30 p.m., the program by the Public Band in Town Hall will be as follows:—

1. March "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
2. Overture "Yone" Petrella
3. Suite "The Wand of Youth" Elgar
- (a) Serenade
- (b) Minuet
- (c) Fairy Pipes
- (d) Fairies and Giants
- (a) "Intermezzo" Moszkowski
- (b) "Perpetuum Mobile"
5. Ballade et Theme Slave varie from "Coppelia" Delibes

Mr. A. de Kroyen, Conductor-in-Charge.

SUSPEND N. Y. SAILINGS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, February 2.—The agents of Dutch and Danish steamers have discontinued the despatch of their ships. According to a telegram from Christiania, the regular passenger and mail service between Norway and England has been stopped. The Norwegian post offices decline to accept letters for the United States.

Dr. Stanley Advises Vaccination Against Typhoid; His Report

The Health Officer's Report for January is as follows:

There has been a small increase in the incidence of typhoid fever while the para-typhoid fevers continue prevalent. Vaccination against these diseases by the combined typhoid and para-typhoid vaccine is advised. It may be noted that a person vaccinated on Saturday evening is ready for work on Monday morning, and secures an immunity for about two years which reduces the chances of contracting these diseases to one-fifth and, if contracted, lessens the fatality.

The incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria continued small. There has been no sign of plague infection since May last year. The smallpox record has been broken by the occurrence of a foreign case in a recent arrival but probably contracted in the Old Chinese City. A Chinese case of smallpox apparently contracted locally was also notified; but there have been no deaths from smallpox among Chinese during the month.

Although January is normally the coldest month in the year, this year the intensity has been greater than for twenty years. To the unusual cold is attributable a greatly increased number of deaths among very old and very young Chinese and to a less extent among foreigners from diseases of the respiratory tract.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

HOUSES TO LET:

No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, with stationary fixtures and flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month.

No. 51 Rue Pere Robert: Furnished or unfurnished, from February 16, detached foreign residence, six rooms, two tiled baths, with stationary fixtures and flush toilets. Large garden, corner house.

HOUSES FOR SALE:

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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, TONIGHT

"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"

The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley. In Two Episodes of Four Parts each. Tonight, showing the first episodes, entitled: "Another's Fault"

CAST

Mlle. Madeleine Fromet.....Fanfan
Mlle. Maria Fromet.....Claudinet.
Mme. Vera Sergine.....Helene de Kerlor.
M. Louis Gauthier.....Georges de Kerlor.
Mme. Maud Gauthier.....Mme. de St. Hyrieix.
M. Mondos.....M. de St. Hyrieix.
Mme. Dax.....Zephirine.
M. Milo.....La Linace.
M. Geogaire.....Malot.
M. Ronoir.....Capitaine d'Alboize.

Mlle. Fromet, the wonderful little French actress, who takes the part of Claudinet, is one of the youngest cinema stars in the world, being only 11 years old. She is a little genius who throws herself into all kinds of roles with a remarkable intensity and truth of presentment.

Matinee, Sunday, February 11th, at 3 p.m.

"THE NEW ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

FLORENCE ROSE FASHIONS

"Betty Prepares for Cool Weather"

Pathe's American and French Gazettes

depicting latest events of interest.

"Heart and Flames"

L-ko Comedy
Screams of laughter from start to finish.

"THE HIGH HAND"

SIX PARTS

Matinee, Saturday, February 10th, at 5 p.m.

NEW SUBMARINES MAY WORK HAVOC

German Battleships of 5,000 Tons for Bombarding Sea-ports Cause Warning

SERVICE IS REORGANISED
Small U-Boats May Be Used For Work Along Coast; Large Ones for Bombarding

New York, January 1.—Germany's submarine service, which may be called on for a new and energetic campaign against the allies, has been reorganized and divided into five distinct branches. The tonnage of the majority of the undersea boats runs from 800 to 2,000, and some of the newest are said to be of 5,000 tons.

Rear-Admiral Degouty, the famous French naval expert, commenting on the information in possession of the French Government regarding this reorganization, says it is only from neutral sources that the news regarding the 5,000-ton vessels has been received, and intimates it still needs confirmation.

The first branch of the service comprises the small submarines which may be used for combing the Dutch channel and cutting off all communication between Holland, England and France; these vessels will have their base at Zebrugge. Larger boats will be employed to cut communication with the Scandinavian countries and to intercept shipping between the western allies and Russia around the northern route.

The third class consists of the cruiser-submarines of the type of the U-53, which recently visited Newport harbor and carried out the spectacular raid near Nantucket. They are destined for warfare on shipping between America and Europe. In the fourth branch are the new submarine mine-layers which are to block British and French ports.

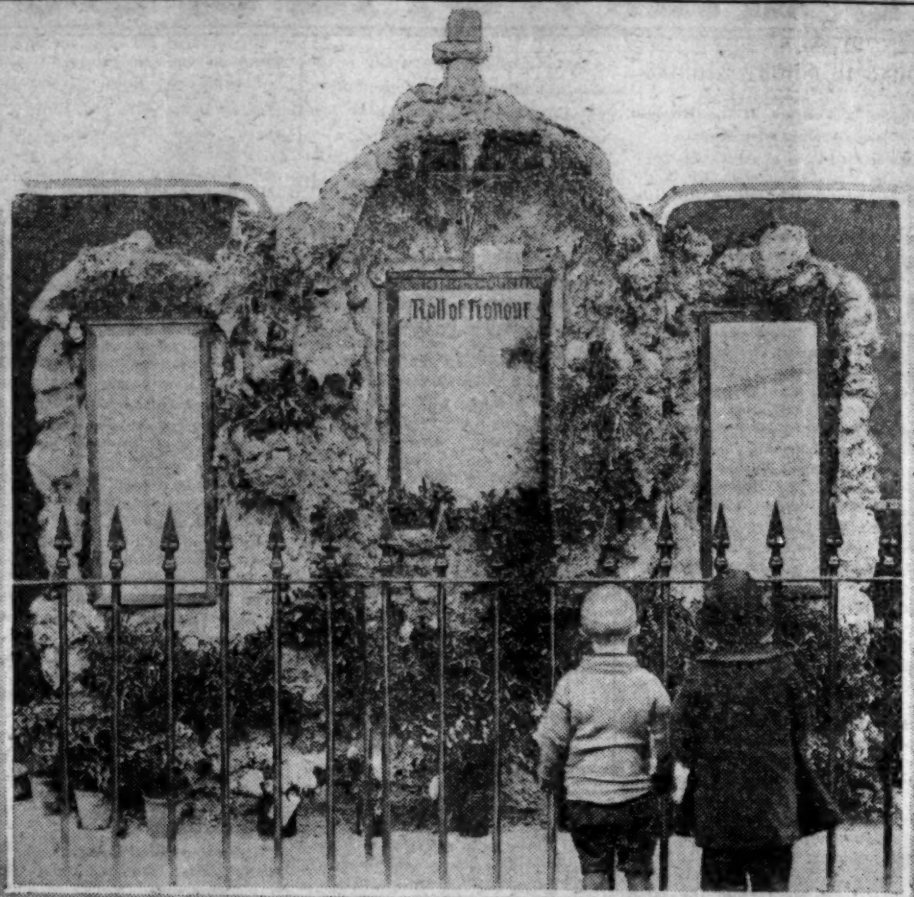
New 'Battleship-Submarines'

The fifth category is made up of the new battleship-submarines, which are to be used for bombarding sea-ports. A sample of what may be expected from them was shown in the bombardment of Funchal. Their dimensions, it is declared, are unprecedented, and the rumors in this regard from official sources are given a certain amount of credence in well-informed circles.

The statement that Germany has 100 submarines ready for new warfare is not merely not an exaggeration, it is actually considerably short of the facts, Rear-Admiral Degouty says, basing his affirmation on a communication made by the Government in a secret session of the French Parliament. Great Britain and France according to the same authority in an article in the Petit Journal, have planned entirely new measures to meet the expected onslaught of the German submarines. He says:

"It is not next spring but now, in the month of January, that the great submarine warfare of Germany against the western allies is to begin, and it is time to speak of and especially to prepare for the effects of the vigorous blow from which our clever adversaries expect so much. While these effects, I may say, cannot be as decisive as is believed beyond the Rhine, it would, on the other hand, be the height of imprudence for us to continue to treat with disdain a method of warfare which is now showing its re-

War Shrine and Roll of Honor Erected in London



This is the first permanent war shrine erected in England as a result of the big European conflict. It is in Gloucester street, London, W., and bears the names of 750 men who joined from that section of London and who were killed at the front.

lative efficiency by the present economic crisis.

Cause for Concern

"It is useless to go on deluding ourselves with empty statistics. Everyday facts that we are experiencing are for a character to cause concern. Here we have the Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Rouen issuing a proclamation in the form of an 'appeal to the population of Rouen,' and speaking in serious terms. 'The hour of privations has come,' the proclamation says. 'We are into winter. As a result of the transportation crisis and the security of the sea routes, and on account of the enormous requirements of our munition factories, the supply of coal for our city may prove insufficient.'

"It may be observed that it is this 'insecurity of the sea routes' that is mainly responsible for the transportation crisis, as we had ordered large quantities of railroad equipment and rolling stock in the United States. No one can any longer seriously deny the damage which can be done to France and Great Britain, on account of the importance for them of the imports by sea, by a submarine campaign conducted with powerful resources, growing constantly more powerful, as are those of which Germany can dispose."

The Admiral then examines the questions of the number and magnitude of the German submarines and of their organization for varied employment.

"What are the defensive methods which are to oppose to these new engines of destruction which are endowed with highly intensified offensive facilities? A reply to this question demands a great deal of discretion and that discretion forbids me to speak of the plans of France's allies. An indication of the kind of response we shall make may be gathered from the fact that we have placed orders in America

for 200 special vessels to cost 750,000 francs (\$150,000) each.

Serious Coal Shortage

Bread and coal are the two commodities affected by the submarine campaign, the lack of which is expected to cause much suffering in France. Coal has been declared to be the basis of the pyramid of war munitions manufacture; iron also being at the basis; transportation coming next; accessory materials, such as powder and metals higher up, and cannon and shells being at the apex. This simile of the pyramid is frequently used, and it visualizes the danger of a shortage of coal entailing a shortage of other vital necessities.

The Paris Journal states that despite the enormous demand made for coal by the munition factories, and the greatly increased railway operations, France is consuming much less coal than before the war, and the reason is that there is less coal available. In 1913 the country used 64,000,000 tons and in 1915 only 40,000,000 tons. In 1913 France imported 24,750,000 tons, more than half of which was received from England, the national production for that year being some 40,000,000 tons. About 1,300,000 were exported and the rest consumed in France.

At present there are practically no accumulated stocks except along the railroads. France imported only 18,000,000 tons of coal in 1916, something over 14,000,000 tons coming from England. The expected submarine campaign may cut off the importations from England entirely and importation from America is almost prohibitive, even if the submarine warfare would not affect that source also.

France's national production of coal is estimated at 21,000,000 tons in 1916, or little more than half of the production of 1913. The nation's richest coal mines are in the hands of the German invaders. The other mines of the country are being operated at increased capacity; but if foreign importation is cut off or seriously impaired, the necessities

of France in this regard may call for extreme measures in the administration of the available supplies.

Meantime, the Germans announce that in 1917 their production of the coal will be double what it was before the war.

The Bread Problem

The shortage of bread is liable to be felt if the importation of grain is stopped, as France, like other countries of the allies had been counting on supplies from America to make up the deficiency caused by the fact that only 50 per cent of the best grain land was under cultivation in France during the past year.

The news of crop shortages in North and South America, coupled with difficulties arising from the German submarine warfare, has caused the French Government to study measures for the husbanding of the available grain supplies and the preparation of the soil for the next crop.

The difficulties involved in withdrawing any considerable number of men from the front to engage in tillage are so serious that plans are being made to recruit large number of women volunteers for farm work. Old men and boys, as in Germany, will also be enrolled as fast as they present themselves.

Intensive methods are to be employed in raising grain in the Beauce, Brie, Vexin, Touraine, Limagne d'Auvergne, the granary section of France. Agricultural engineers are to be entrusted with the organization and supervision of the forces working on the land and a system of military discipline will be applied.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr & Broadman

3 DEATHS PER 1,000 IN BRITISH ARMIES

Average Illness in the Trenches Found To Be Less Than In London

TO IMPROVE AIR SERVICE
Planning Bigger Airplanes To Combat German Supremacy in This Field

By Charles H. Grasty

London, January 7.—The announcement today of Lord Northcliffe's return from his ninth visit to the front contains an interesting statement by him concerning the health of the armies. The annual death rate is placed at exactly three per thousand; the average illness, including colds and influenza, much less than in London, with all the discomfort and inconvenience of the trenches. The conditions appear fundamentally favorable to men in the vigor of life and physically capable of standing exposure and hardship.

Lord Northcliffe's observations confirm what has often been remarked as to the wonderful improvement in the sanitation of the armies. In the past, disease has been as destructive as battles. Biology and therapeutics, to say nothing of surgery and pathology, have made such strides that disease has been practically eliminated as a factor in warfare. War takes medical science into the field, where the control of large masses enables it to develop the highest efficiency. Even in normal peace conditions, biological and pathological science have been accomplishing results not popularly understood. Individual cures by surgery and medicine appeal to the personal interest; but these are negligible compared to the preventions of plagues like smallpox, typhus, and tuberculosis. If such diseases had not been successfully combated by science, three out of four of the present civilized population would not be in existence at all. The organized and intensive application and development of the science of preventive medicine constitute the strictly neutral work in this war by which all humanity will profit for all time to come.

The progress in another field of science was touched on at a meeting of the Association of Science Teachers on Saturday. Professor Kilburn Scott lent authority to the report that Germany is now making out of the air her whole supply of nitrates.

When such miracles are being performed it is no longer in order to laugh at the American who recently offered the English Government free an alleged invention to manufacture fuel from the air that would take the place of coal and oil entirely, besides reducing to nil bunker space, enormously cheapening costs and enabling airplanes to fly any distance without refueling. If we are to draw nitrogen from the inexhaustible stores of atmosphere, why not carbon fuel?

Professor Scott mentioned three

things as marking the outposts of science in this war. First, there was the manufacture of nitrate from the atmosphere as before mentioned; second, the Zeppelin, which nullified the insular position of England, and, third, there was the success of the gyro compass, which solved accurate steering by battleships and submarines. It was declared by Mr. Joynton-Hicks, M. P., that within three months an English firm could build a hundred air machines that could fly for ten hours continuously and would be capable of successfully raiding the Krupp works at Essen. Mr. Joynton-Hicks was the choice of many expert judges for the Air Board to which has been appointed the question of recovering the allied supremacy in the air, and it is hoped that his fine enthusiasm will be utilized by the new board.

As matters stand now, the German airplanes of the Halberstadt and Spad type can at an altitude of 20,000 feet lie in wait for English machines that can rise only 19,000 feet. The English have some of the Spad type, but not enough of these machines to overcome the Zeppelin

menace of the insular position of England. Naturally, the biggest single subject exercising the British public at this week end is that of floating the new loan. Without going into the main subject, one of the most interesting phases is economy, prescribed and regulated by the Government, which is one of many reforms approaching the stage of ripeness. The reduction of English consumption of food and drink to the German basis, added to English savings before the war, would produce an annual sum almost sufficient to pay the whole war expenses. Bills for overeating alone which is without corresponding benefit and even results in injury, are very large. Some food experts have estimated that excess proteins, mostly meat, cost not less than \$1,000,000,000 a year in Great Britain. The new Government has nibbled at food conservation, but it is recognized that in the near future economy must be handled without gloves. It will need all the dictatorial authority lodged in the Prime Minister to hold John Bull in line when serious interference with his food is attempted.

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Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." Wm. J. McCANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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Tobacco



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THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

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100 c.p. Tls. 1.00 each for Frosting.

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Queries And Answers To Them

(New York Times)

Fighting Forces

P. P. D.—At the end of the second year of the war the following table of "present effectives" was drawn up: Entente Allies, 23,300,000, as follows: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Serbia and Belgium, 200,000. Central Powers, 10,600,000, as follows: Germany, 7,000,000; Austria, 3,000,000; Turkey, 300,000; Bulgaria, 300,000. At the time of her entrance into the war Rumania, it was stated, had enrolled, equipped, and mobilised about 600,000 men; under pressure of abnormal recruiting she could put into the field nearly a million.

In answer to your question as to the number of men actually fighting at the present time on the various fronts, we have the following estimates: Western front—Allies, 4,000,000; German, 3,000,000. Salonika front—Allies, 750,000; Germans, 400,000. Rumania—Rumania 500,000; Germans, 400,000. Russian fronts—Russia, 5,000,000; Germans, 4,000,000.

Casualties

P. P. D.—On December 6 a report was received from Berlin to the effect that the Association for Research Into the Social Consequences of the War of Copenhagen had given out the figures of Entente losses as 15,100,000. The separate figures stated are: Great Britain, 1,200,000; Russia, 3,500,000; France, 3,700,000; Italy, 800,000; Serbia, 480,000; Belgium, 220,000; and Rumania, 200,000. At the end of the second year the following estimates, from various sources, were announced: Estimates of casualties based on official data show that the second year of the war cost more than 3,000,000 lives and inflicted wounds on more than 6,000,000. Estimates for the first year ranged between the German report of 2,500,000 killed and more than 5,000,000 wounded to Becht-Thomson's estimate of 5,000,000 killed and 7,000,000 wounded. Up to the period of the Somme offensive and the Brusiloff drive both of which began toward the end of the second year of the war, the British had lost in killed or totally incapacitated, 228,138; in prisoners, 68,946. German losses were: killed or totally incapacitated, 664,552; prisoners, 137,728. France gives out no figures, but Deputy Louget estimated the losses in killed and totally incapacitated at 900,000; prisoners, 300,000. German reports of Russian casualties amounted to 3,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 were prisoners.

Declarations of War

W. H. K.—The complete information which you ask concerning declarations of war and beginnings of hostilities is as follows: Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, July 23, 1914; Germany declared war on Russia, August 1, 1914; Germany declared war on Belgium, August 4; Germany declared war on France, August 3, 1914; Great Britain declared war on Germany, August 4, 1914; Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia, August 6; France declared war on Austria-Hungary, August 10; Montenegro declared war on Austria-Hungary, August 5; Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary, August 12; Japan declared war on Germany, August 23; Turkey began war with Russia by bombarding Odessa from the sea, October 29; Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey, November 5; Italy declared war on

Austria, May 23, 1915; Italy declared war on Turkey, August 20; Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria, October 4; Russian ultimatum rejected by Bulgaria, October 6; Bulgaria declared war on Serbia, October 14. German troops violated French territory without declaration of war, August 2, and each nation's representative demanded his passports, August 3; France held that war began automatically with the attack upon her frontier. The German Minister left Serbia, August 9, 1914. The Turkish Ambassador left Petrograd, November 1, 1914. The five Allies joined in formal declaration of war against Turkey, November 10, 1914. In 1916 Germany declared war on Portugal, March 8; Italy declared war on Germany, August 27; Rumania declared war on Austria, August 28; Germany on Rumania the same day; Turkey declared war on Rumania, August 30, and Bulgaria on Rumania, September 1.

United States Army Shortage

W. M. W.—On October 31 the National Security League issued a statement showing that the United States Army was in its recruiting at that time 14,307 men below the maximum number of enlisted men authorized by the old law; that is, 34,307 below the maximum number authorized by the emergency provision for 20,000 additional men prior to the enactment of the Hay-Chamberlain law. The maximum enlisted strength for the first year of the operation of the Hay-Chamberlain law, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, the Quartermaster's and Medical Corps, should be 116,247. The present enlistment (by these latest figures) is 99,257.

United States Navy Shortage

W. M. W.—The authorized total strength of the Navy personnel is 77,000. There are only about 55,000 enlisted men in the service.

Polish and Lithuanian Forces

W. R. S.—How large an army, approximately, can Germany recruit from Poland and Lithuania? The number of men normally available would be about 800,000 to 900,000. But Germany has deported a great many men for general labor in Germany, just as she has in the case of Belgium. That number has been placed at about 300,000. So the estimate of a possible "available" army must be decreased.

Submarine in Dardanelles

Harry Owen.—Did at any time during the war a British submarine go through the Dardanelles? If so, what did it accomplish? A British submarine did get through the Dardanelles and discharge torpedoes at one of the bridges across the Bosphorus. It caused a considerable panic at Constantinople, but accomplished nothing further.

Soldiers on Railroads

I. Van Opstal.—In case all the railroads should be stopped, could the President use the army of the United States to run the trains? Yes. There was some talk when a strike was threatened last Summer to the effect that President Wilson would man the trains with soldiers if necessary. And when a railroad strike was threatened in Grover Cleveland's Administration (1894) he declared, "If it takes all the gold in the Treasury and all the soldiers in the army to deliver a postcard in San Francisco, that postcard will be delivered."

A JOHN GALSWORTHY SHEAF

On Topics Ranging From the Humane, to War, Peace and Suffrage

The John Galsworthy volume styled "A Sheaf" (Scribners) is a curiously interesting compend of views, theories, beliefs, philosophy, observations, meditations and suggestions. There are papers, editorials, letters and sketches written and published at various times within the last half dozen years. And the themes range from cruelty to birds and animals to prisons, laws, peace, the social unrest and the position of women.

One section of the book is devoted to the war and to thoughts of the afterward. Says Mr. Galsworthy: "Once peace comes and the unifying force of our common peril is over—what then? Is the old raw party spirit to ramp again into those 'fascally radicals' and those 'infernal Tories' into 'grinders of the poor' and 'discontented devils' into 'brutal men' and 'hysterical females,' with all the other 'warring tribes' of the Armageddon of Peace?"

"Are we to lose utterly the inspiring vision of our country in the squabble of domestic life? Some of that intense vision must go, alas! But surely not all. And yet all will go unless we keep in mind the thought that this war is not an end but the means to an end which none of us will see, but all of us can further in time of peace as well as in time of war; an end for whose attainment the blood and treasure now spilled is but a preliminary."

Mr. Galsworthy deprecates the rowdiness of the militant Suffragists—this phrase is not his—but in the real striving of woman for full emancipation he sees a sign of the world striving for the victory of justice over force. And "out of the perplexities brooding over this whole matter there is no way save by resort to the first principles of gentility."

CHRISSEY WOULD BE GLAD

And She Follows Her Desire Through Many Perils and Thrills

Cyrus Townsend Brady's book "The More Excellent Way" (Putnam), is described on its title page as conveying "the determinative episodes in the life of Chrissey de Selden, Hedonist."

Chrissey is a New York girl possessing two magnets, beauty and wealth.

Her full first name is Christianna. She is the ward of a New York money king, who does not fail to love her. As a part of her pursuit of pleasure she gets a Reno divorce which, once obtained, she does not want. An unworthy lover goes to his death through no fault of hers, and in the end Chrissey fares more happily than her own conduct has given her the right to expect.

A melodramatic romance of the kind made familiar in the movies. Full of thrills and poses that suggest the film.

HENRY WEDLAW, PRIG.

The Sad Story of His Ambition To Be The Complete Gentleman

In "The Complete Gentleman" (George H. Doran Company) Bohun Lynch has written the story of a prig, who is also a cad. His name, Henry Wedlaw.

This fellow sets out to marry for money. Then he undertakes to train his wife in the way which, by the laws of priggery, she should go. Fortunately for her the wife has a mind of her own and an eye with which to see Wedlaw as he is. The story carries a company of friends and associates of the Wedlaws, of whom, Oliver Maitland, belongs in the rogues' gallery, and seeks to approach Mrs. Henry when Henry is at his tryings.

Mr. Lynch has written his story with a careful completeness which makes one of the reasons why it is something more than a trifle slow and difficult to read.

A ROMANCE OF PENN YAN

In Which an Heir in Love Reverts To Riches He Has Shunned

The power of wealth and the pretty village of Penn Yan, on Lake Keuka, in the State of New York are rather particularly glorified in "Richard Richard" (Penn Publishing Co.), a novel by Hughes Mearns.

In this story, an acquaintance begun on ship at Naples is pursued by Penn Yan, and the hero, whose name is not Richard Richard at all, but who is a dreamy young heir to millions trying to live his life "on his own," turns at last gratefully to his inheritance for the sake of love and a mortgaged estate.

Mr. Mearns's effort to make his book people clever is often annoyingly obvious. He has given them a good deal of individual character, nevertheless, and his heroine is delightfully charming and spirited. The prepublication sacrifice of a hundred pages of postscript would have left "Richard Richard" a very agreeable bit of extravagance.

BOOKS OF SHORT STORIES

Including a Volume of the Russian Tales of Alexander Kuprin

Fifteen stories by Alexander Kuprin, the Russian novelist, are in the volume (Putnam) taking its title, "A Slav Soul," from the leader. These tales were selected and translated by Stephen Graham, who writes an introduction, and Mrs. Graham. They cover a wide range of Russian life and emotion, in dealing with which Kuprin is an acknowledged master. Sentiment, humor, pathos, tragedy, exaltation, coarseness, realism and idealism are mingled in the stories in hand, and the themes range from the modest career of a faithful house servant, Yasha, to the fall of a deacon, Father Olympus, in "Anathema." In "Easter Day" we read of a meeting in middle age of two who have been lovers in youth. "Cain" is the story, with a mystical attachment, of a military execution. There are even two dog stories among Mr. Graham's selections. But there is no tale in the fifteen which will not generously reward its reader. Kuprin is, perhaps, closer than Chekhov in his appeal to American understanding.

Behind the signature "Sapper" stands a young British officer of artillery, who has contributed two volumes of short stories (George H. Doran Company) to the literature of the current war, under the titles of "The Sapper" and "Men, Women and Guns." Nearly two-score tales are in the two books, most of them right from the camps and the fighting front. The stories of "Sapper" are generally as brisk as the rattle of a machine gun, but in their humor and sentiment they are grim or gentle as the theme requires.

Upon the realism of D. H. Lawrence an intermittent grossness intrudes, which makes it impossible to command as a whole the book, which carrying the title "The Prussian Officer" (B. W. Huebsch), presents a dozen short stories of soldier life, of English country life, of parish life, of men going down into mines and of women sent down to despair. The grossness has not even the poor justification of adding strength to the stories, which the strong without it.

Of the twelve stories by Marjorie Bowen filling the book "Shadows of Yesterday" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) each is built out of a fancy inspired by a descriptive line in a museum catalogue. Thus, from "a cornelian ring engraved with a woman's head, probably antique," springs the early English story of "Sir Basil and Rue," from a steel rapier exhibit of the eighteenth century comes the duel story, "Candlelight," and so on. The idea is ingenious. The stories have the thrill of the old days of picture costumes and knightly gallantry.

Gallant dogs, gay dogs, pet dogs and just dogs, are the heroes of the sixteen tales in the book (Century Company) called "Gulliver the Great." The stories are by Walter A. Dyer, and they have been collected from earlier, separate publications in magazine pages. There are illustrations from photographs and drawings.

OPEN BOOK OF THE POETS

They Reveal the Genius of Alan Seeger and the Gifts of Other Singers

Where Alan Seeger was buried after he had kept on a French field his rendezvous with death, there lies such a poet as must be born and cannot be made. Through this young American's every number burns a something which is indifferent to form—although it is true also that his poetic forms are without excep-

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills of action bring a box of Martin's Pills to the home. A timely dose may be administered. Those who have been recommended them, hence their success. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Get your box from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

tion fine—and that something is the warm, living fire of inspiration. That the Seeger poems have just been published (Scribners) in a single and attractive volume will be excellent news to all who have read with throbbing appreciation "Cham-pagne," the shorter "I Have a Rendezvous With Death," and other numbers that have been published separately. William Archer, the English critic, writes to this volume an introduction full of glowing yet tender praise. When this young poet fell at Bellow-en-Santerre—"To his friends the loss was grievous, to literature it was—we shall never know how great." As published, the poems are divided under the heads of "Juvenilia," "Thirty Sonnets," "Translations," and "East Poems." "Riders of the Stars" (Houghton-Mifflin Company) is a new thin volume of verse by Henry Herbert Knibbs—wide-spreading, rhythmic, open-air verses of the West. From "In the Valley" we quote:

In the valley of Parnassus where we minor poets ride
There's a trail meandering upward
To the parent-peak sublime.
And we've seen lone riders pass us
As we reined our steeds aside,
Vowing then that we would make
It—given elbow-room and time.

Fame and folk will soon forget us
Even as we shall forget,
But there still remains Parnassus
For the coming ones to dare;
And—perchance the Muse will let us
Pluck a stave—or violet,
As we pass beyond the valley and
Dissolve in upper air.

In among the "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," by Robert W. Service (Barnes and Hopkins, New York), is the poem from which these lines are taken:

"Where are you going, Young Fellow My Lad,
On this glittering morn of May?"
"I'm going to join the colors, Dad;
They're looking for men, they say."
"But you're only a boy, Young Fellow My Lad;
You aren't obliged to go."
"I'm seventeen and a quarter Dad,
And ever so strong, you know."
"So you're off to France, Young Fellow My Lad,
And you're looking so fit and bright."
"I'm terribly sorry to leave you, Dad,
But I feel that I'm doing right."

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"God bless you and keep you, Young Fellow My Lad,
You're all my life, you know."
"Don't worry, I'll soon be back, dear Dad,
And I'm awfully proud to go."
Mr. Service maintains in his new field of poesy, it will be seen, the breeziness and freedom marking his "Ballads of a Cheechako" and "The Spell of the Yukon."

Amy Lowell, a poetess in revolt, does many things so well as to make it all the more of a question why she finds it worth while to do some other things at all. Her new volume, "Men Women and Ghosts" (Macmillan), begins with "Patterns," a bit of very acceptable verse telling the story of a brooded lady who, walking in her garden, hears of her lover dead in battle. There are also in the volume long stories in verse, "Plethora Manor" and "The Cremona Violin," which one reads with ready appreciation, and among the shorter numbers there is "1777," from which is taken this fragment of really graphic poetry concerning a trumpet-vine arbor:

The throats of the little red trumpet-flowers are wide open.
And the clangor of brass beats against the hot sunlight.
They bray and blare at the burning sky.

Red! Red! Coarse notes of red.
Trumpeted at the blue sky,
In long streaks of sound, molten metal,
The vine declared itself.
Clang!—from its red and yellow trumpets.
Clang!—from its long, naval trumpets.
Splitting the sunlight into ribbons,
tattered and shot with noise.
But a few pages more, and we are

reading the description in verse here of a quick-lunch place at a railway terminal:
Wax-white—
Floor, ceiling, walls.
Ivory shadows
Over the pavement
Polished to cream surfaces
By constant sweeping.
The big room is colored like the petals

Of a great magnolia,
And has a patina
Of flower bloom
Which makes it shine dimly
Under the electric lamps.
Chairs are ranged in rows
Like sepiæ seeds
Waiting fulfillment.
The chalk-white spot of a cook's cap
Moves unclosely against the vaguery
Of bright wall—
Dull chalk-white striking the retina
Like a blow
Through the wavering uncertainty
Of steam.

This may be insurgency, but it is not poetry. Infinitely better than to mander thus bromidically is to sing, or even to whistle, with Tom Daly.

In the volume called "The Quess" (Macmillan) are gathered from other published books of John G. Neihardt's verse, Mr. Neihardt's own selections, numbers which have found their way to wide reading and popularity. Among the sequences included in this collection are those of "A Bundle of Myrrh," "A Vision of Woman," "The Stranger at the Gate"—a lyric celebration of the mystery of birth—and "The Poet's Town."

Poems written by William Butler Yeats within the period from 1904 to the present are collected in a volume newly published (Macmillan) under the title "Responsibilities." The selections for this book are highly characteristic. They include "The Hour Glass," Mr. Yeats's adaptation of the old Irish folk-tale of the wise man who, to his own profit, humbled himself to the fool.



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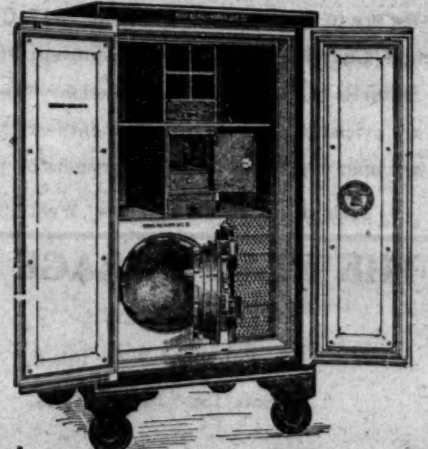
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SENATOR LODGE SCORES GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Leads Attack on Bernstorff For Voicing Approval Of Wilson's Note

SUSPICION CREATED

Senate Again Defers Action On Resolution Indorsing President's Move

Washington, Jan. 3.—During the senate debate today on the resolution to indorse President Wilson's peace note, Senator Lodge attacked German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff for giving out a newspaper statement approving the note.

"It is hardly to be wondered at, with such a statement as that from German ambassador," said Senator Lodge, "that there should be general ministerial-pretensions of the note, a general belief that it was designed and timed so as to help Germany in attaining a peace upon the terms she desires to impose."

Senator Lodge expressly said, however, that he accepted in full faith the declaration of the president in the note that it was in no way associated with the peace proposals of the central powers.

Action of Senator Hitchcock's resolution to have the senate indorse President Wilson's peace note was deferred.

The resolution went over for discussion again tomorrow at the request of Senator Hitchcock, after a spirited debate, in which Senators Lodge and Borah opposed action at this time.

Hitchcock Urges Adoption
During the debate Senator Hitchcock urged adoption of his resolution.

"In framing this resolution," he said, "I have carefully avoided reference to those portions of the president's note which might provoke controversy."

"I realize there may be two opinions as to some of the president's suggestions, but I do not see how there can be two opinions on a simple proposition that in the interest of humanity and civilization this country has appealed to nations at war to state terms upon which peace might be made."

Senator Hitchcock said there was recent precedent for the president's action and referred to former President Roosevelt's peace overtures to end the Russo-Japanese war.

"If it was important for humanity and their civilization," said Senator Hitchcock, "how much more important for humanity and civilization to seek the end of the present war. How much greater, at the present time, when all civilization is in danger, and when the existence of neutral nations is becoming difficult and almost impossible."

"The senate is charged with great responsibility. It is the one great legislative body in the world charged with the right to speak on international affairs with the president. I sincerely hope the resolution will have the support of this great body."

Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, also urged immediate consideration of the resolution.

"It only approves and strongly endorses the president's action in sending the note asking that terms be stated by the belligerents," said he. "There can be no step toward peace without such a statement from either side. The door seemed a little ajar looking toward peace and the president sought to prevent that door from swinging hard and fast shut."

"Neutral nations have the right to express themselves. Our rights have been disregarded. We have protested, but we have not contemplated becoming a party to the war, I feel sure."

Borah Questions Results
Senator Borah, Republican, interrupted to say that Germany has replied to the president's note and the allied reply is probably on the way.

"What possible good can be accomplished by the senate's resolution?" he asked. "It would not accelerate a reply and neither would it change it."

"It would be an expression by the senate of the United States of an earnest desire that negotiations for peace continue and that peace be brought about," replied Senator Smith. "Failure to pass the resolution would seem to me to indicate a lack of interest."

"The president's note," Senator Borah rejoined, "distinctly states that it is not a proposal of peace or an offer of mediation, but simply a request for terms. Answers are on the way. An answer already has been made by Germany, and every one has his own idea about what that means. The allied replies are on the way and what can the senate do to accelerate the matter by passing this resolution?"

Senator Hitchcock replied that Russia's first response to President Roosevelt's overtures were adverse and the president then made a personal appeal to the Tsar.

"We cannot expect the warring nations to rush into this opening," Senator Hitchcock declared. "We have got to expect a slow start toward peace."

"These answers have not all been completed," resumed Senator Smith. "None of them is final. The whole subject is still left open. If it is really desirable and really proper for this nation to express a wish for peace, it is certainly proper for the senate to do so."

Neutral's Rights To Suffer
"If the war continues," Senator Smith added, "our rights as neutrals will continue to be disregarded. We cannot expect nor hope for the belligerents to regard the rights of neutrals in accordance with international law. I think we have no right to protest, but so far nothing has occurred for which I will be willing that the United States should enter the war. I think that the

neutral nations of the world ought to say to the belligerents:

"Your awful slaughter has gone far enough; your disregard of our rights has gone far enough. We beg you to stop and state your causes of grievance against one another, and the terms upon which you will be willing to end the war."

Senator Lodge, Republican, again spoke against action at this time. "I do not think the importance of this resolution can be exaggerated," said Senator Lodge. "It projects congress into the field of foreign negotiations, which under our form of government is reserved to the executive. More than that, it also projects congress into the field of European politics and involves it in the affairs of Europe."

"This resolution is not a general resolution in regard to peace. It commits the senate to most absolute approval and indorsement of the note of the president. It also commits us to demand from the nations engaged in war a statement of terms upon which they will make peace."

"As the war stands today, we have no national or legal connection with peace terms. It is beyond our national interest. Such interests as we may have now are only the interests of sentiment or humanity."

News Brevities

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet today, in the Union Church Lecture Hall. The subject for consideration will be: "Am I my sister's keeper?" Miss Laura White will speak on: "Social Conditions in our Settlement," after which the meeting will be thrown open for discussion. Tea will be served at 4.15, to which all women interested are cordially invited.

Frederick Ezra and Co. announce that they have a stock of the famous "Claymore" Scotch whiskey, as supplied to the House of Lords.

The first four parts of "Two Little Vagabonds" will be shown at the Apollo Theater commencing tonight and not on Friday, as announced in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS. The remaining six episodes of "The Iron Claw" are expected to arrive before the end of this month.

The Shanghai Missionary Association held its fifth meeting of the season in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday evening from 7 o'clock to 9.30. The devotional exercises were led by Bishop G. Heimiller, Evangelical Association, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. and Dr. John Darroch read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Traces of Christian Teaching in a Buddhist Book, the Si Yu Ki." The ladies of the Presbyterian Missions provided refreshments to a goodly company of visitors and members.

Ernest Albert Charles Kopp, a German-American, 37 years old, proprietor of the Broadway Restaurant, No. 106 Broadway, committed suicide some time between 11 p.m. Tuesday night and 8 a.m. yesterday morning. Deceased who had been in ill-health and worried by financial reverses, looped a rope around the first floor banister and hanged himself. After an inquest by Mr. M. F. Perkins at the American Consulate yesterday afternoon a verdict in consonance with the circumstances was returned.

A Scottish matinee concert will be held at the Lyceum Theater on the 24th inst. at 5 p.m. It will be given under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. The program will be announced later.

Under the auspices of the Photographic Society of Shanghai a lecture will be given by Mr. J. H. Crocker at the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, this evening at 8 o'clock, entitled "A Trip through Canada." It will be illustrated by slides lent by the C. P. Ocean Service. All interested in photography are specially invited.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Shanghai Golf Club

Hong Foursomes Tournament
The following are the results to date in the above tournament:—
Second Round

Drs. Hanwell and Nield beat H. H. Fowler and H. Holmes, 4 and 3.
Drs. Marshall and Billingham beat J. C. Macdougall and E. B. Clarke, 4 and 2.
E. F. Bateman and J. J. Sheridan beat W. G. R. Murphy and D. H. Cooke.

R. G. Dowle and W. H. Moule beat A. M. Cunniff and R. H. Rowlett, 4 and 3.
R. W. Johnston and F. W. Tower beat E. H. Gordon and L. Evans.
C. Knight and W. S. Clay beat H. E. Arnold and F. Schwyzer.
R. H. C. Godwin and H. F. Gray beat W. P. Roberts and G. N. Steiger, 3 and 1.

G. H. Phillips and J. A. Scott beat C. J. Scott and J. S. McEachran.
C. H. Rutherford and E. Payne beat J. E. Bingham and E. M. Ross.
H. D. Hillard and Alan Wilson beat G. Ewart and C. W. Glover.
F. O. Reynolds and A. Wragge beat H. Shadgett and J. H. Little.
K. E. Newman and E. I. M. Barrett beat C. W. Marshall and F. Milner.
C. W. Porter and E. R. Palmer beat E. F. Mackay and R. A. Lawson.
H. S. Lindsay and S. Wheeler beat H. Thomas and H. Langley.
A. G. Stephen and W. H. Stewart beat W. N. C. Allen and E. Brook.
N. G. Maffland and H. F. Bell beat A. N. Warrack and A. Gray.

Third Round
Hanwell and Nield beat Marshall and Billingham.
Bateman and Sheridan beat Dowle and Moule.
Knight and Clay beat Johnston and Tower.

Phillips and Scott beat Godwin and Gray.
Rutherford and Payne beat Hillard and Wilson.
Reynolds and Wragge beat Newman and Barrett.
Lindsay and Wheeler beat Porter and Palmer.

Maitland and Bell beat Stephen and Stewart.
Fourth Round
Hanwell and Nield beat Bateman and Sheridan.
Phillips and Scott beat Knight and Clay.

Rutherford and Payne to play Reynolds and Wragge.
Maitland and Bell beat Lindsay and Wheeler.
St. George's v. St. Andrew's
Conditions for the match to be played at Kiangwan on February 11 between these two societies have been announced. They call for 36 holes medal play with handicaps; ten lowest scores to count; losers will pay for tiffin. A sweep will be held, the proceeds to go to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. Tickets \$2 each.

St. Andrew's v. St. George's
A. G. Stephen, v. Sir H. de Sausmores.
R. A. Lawson, v. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

C. T. Beath, v. E. W. Godfrey.
G. F. Browne, v. W. W. Cox.
C. W. Porter, v. W. J. Hawkins.
J. C. Macdougall, v. T. W. Mitchell.
A. Gray, v. Dr. Nield.
E. O. Cumming, v. F. O. Reynolds.
F. Ferrier, v. Dr. Hanwell.
Dr. R. J. Marshall, v. H. H. Fowler.
E. F. Mackay, v. E. Payne.
C. M. Bain, v. Skinner Turner.
A. W. Macphail, v. E. H. Carpenter.
H. F. Bell, v. E. A. G. May.
A. N. Warrack, v. W. N. C. Allen.
E. H. Gordon, v. E. F. Bateman.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR RECREATION GROUND

General Regulations.—The following code of Regulations proposed by the Recreation Ground Committee has received the Municipal Council's sanction provisionally:—
General Regulations

1.—With the exception of certain hours when training or racing is in progress, and subject to the decision of the Committee, the ground is open to the public at all times.

2.—Only properly organized games are, however, permitted, and for these the Committee allot certain spaces to approved Clubs.

3.—Permits to use these spaces hold good for one season only and may, at the will of the Committee, be withdrawn at any time.

4.—Players must confine themselves as closely as possible to their allotted space, and as far as possible avoid interference with the play of other Clubs.

5.—Such playing spaces are to be used for purposes of athletic sport only, and Club Committees are required to see that no objectionable practices of any kind are permitted.

6.—Clubs may, with the permission of the Ground Committee and at their own expense, put up matcheds or other approved structures, and they must, also at their own expense, remove them when called on to do so.

7.—Clubs or members of Clubs playing when a notice is posted closing the ground will risk the withdrawal of their permit.

8.—Visitors and non-members of Clubs may play with members, but no non-member shall be permitted to play without the sanction of the Club concerned, and such Club shall be responsible for such non-member's observance of these regulations.

9.—The Committee may at their discretion permit an entrance fee to be charged to view any game played on the Public Recreation Ground, and may permit the erection of a fence round any portion thereof in connection with such, or other, purpose, and thus suspend for the time being the privileges of the Club to whom that portion has been allotted, but the right of the public to enter other portions of the Ground at the same time without payment will remain, and will only be withdrawn by the Committee under circumstances of unusual character.

Sports Correspondence

Les Darcy's Run Out

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—I notice in this morning's issue of your esteemed paper the photograph of an Australian boxer named Les Darcy. I might state for the information of your good self and readers that this is the young man who a short time ago stowed himself away on board a steamer bound from New South Wales to some South American port, his object being to evade military service and also the Federal Law which prohibits any man of military age leaving the Commonwealth during the present war.

I also note that Carpenter may get leave of absence to go to America and fight this young man. I fervently hope he does, after receiving full information of the manner in which Master Darcy left his native shores, and I trust when Carpenter has finished with him that there will be one "rotter" less. Enclosing my card, I remain, Yours truly,

SANDROPER.

Shanghai, February 7.

Note: We feel some misgivings, ordinarily, in publishing letters of the above character, and would not depart from our rule were it not for the fact that the letter is from one of Darcy's own countrymen, and comes while Darcy is prominently in the public eye. This boxer, we understand, is very young—only 20 years old—and probably has been badly advised by older men who hope to make money out of him. He has been given some hard "pannings" by the sporting writers of America since his arrival there and his visit to the States is not likely to be much of a success, so his reward for this early mis-step will be the usual one, pointing the usual moral.



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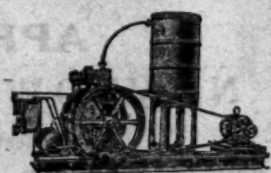
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WEATHER

Cloudy weather, with Northerly gusts
in our regions. The monsoon will
blow again very hard in the
South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 8, 1917

Alliance or Isolation?

(New York World)

THE United States has no foreign
policy except that which has
been determined by popular ap-
proval of Executive decree.

The policy of isolation was defined
by Washington's Farewell Address
to his "Friends and Fellow
Citizens." The Monroe Doctrine
was enunciated in a message that
was sent for the information, not
the approval, of Congress.

Washington's warning against
entangling alliances, which was
inspired by the activities of the
French and British partisans in
the United States, gradually came
to have the status of an unwritten
law, although it has not always
been consistently followed. The
Government has engaged in entan-
gling alliances when entangling al-
liances happened to suit its im-
mediate purpose, but has avoided
the appearance of disregarding
Washington's warning by the simple
expedient of denying that they were
alliances or that they were entan-
gling.

As for the Monroe Doctrine, it
has meant whatever any subsequent
administration chose to decide that
it meant. Mr. Olney reduced it to
its simplest terms when he declared
that "our flat is law" on this con-
tinent, and hence the Monroe Doc-
trine runs in harmony with that
flat. It may be one thing today and
another thing tomorrow, always
carefully adjusted to expediency and
purpose.

Senator Borah, in the course of
the debate on the Hitchcock resolu-
tion Friday, voiced his unqualified
opposition to the purposes of the
League to Enforce Peace and to the
President's official indorsement of
the plans of the league. "It means,"
he said, "not only the abandonment
of the doctrine of neutrality estab-
lished by Washington, but it means
the abandonment of the Monroe
Doctrine." That it means the
abandonment of the policy of isola-
tion there can be no doubt; but
does it necessarily mean the aban-
donment of the Monroe Doctrine?
Might it not as easily mean
universal acceptance of the Monroe
Doctrine, thus making it not merely
an American policy but a world
policy?

As for Washington's Farewell
Address, which was prepared for a
special occasion and a special cir-
cumstance, must that necessarily be
the last word in the foreign policy
of the United States? We are per-
mitted to amend the Constitution,
but is the Farewell Address beyond
amendment, no matter how much
times change or conditions change?
Must a nation of 100,000,000 in-
habitants be shackled for ever to a
temporary policy that was submit-
ted to a nation of 4,000,000 inhabi-
tants, weak and poor and struggling
and engaged in the first steps of a
vast experiment, the outcome of
which nobody could foresee?

With due respect to George
Washington, we know more about
the United States than he did. We
have had the benefit of more than
a century of experience that was
denied to him. We know more
about the world and our relations
to it than he did. We know more
about our present-day needs than
he could know and more about our
relations to the other nations. The
foreign policy of the United States
cannot be controlled for ever by the
dead hand of any man, no matter

how wise and patriotic. He served
his day and generation. We must
serve ours.

Whether the United States is to
follow President Wilson in the
foreign policy which he has sub-
mitted must be decided wholly in
the light of our own experience and
of our own future needs. As John
Hay once said: "We are the fathers;
we are the prophets."

Wilson's Plurality

Official, Is 568,822

Complete official returns on the
Presidential election, compiled by
The Associated Press, the last of
them having been received Decem-
ber 30, show that Wilson received
9,116,296 votes, and Hughes
8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for
Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.), re-
ceived 6,297,099; Taft, (Rep.),
3,846,399; Roosevelt (Prog.), 4,124,
959.

The total popular vote for the four
candidates was 18,638,871, against
15,045,322 in 1912. This is an in-
crease of 3,593,549, accounted for by
the increased population and the
woman vote in the new suffrage
States. The following table shows
the vote by States for Wilson and
Hughes:

	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	97,775	28,662
Arizona	23,170	20,524
Arkansas	112,186	49,827
California	465,239	462,516
Colorado	178,816	102,309
Connecticut	99,786	106,514
Delaware	24,821	25,794
Florida	56,108	14,611
Georgia	125,831	11,225
Idaho	70,021	56,368
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316
Indiana	214,962	341,005
Iowa	221,599	230,449
Kansas	214,588	277,656
Kentucky	269,900	241,854
Louisiana	79,875	6,644
Maine	64,118	69,503
Maryland	138,359	117,347
Massachusetts	247,885	268,812
Michigan	286,775	339,097
Minnesota	173,152	179,544
Mississippi	80,333	4,253
Missouri	398,032	369,339
Montana	101,063	66,750
Nebraska	158,827	117,771
Nevada	17,776	12,127
New Hampshire	43,779	43,723
New Jersey	211,018	268,982
New Mexico	32,553	31,161
New York	756,880	875,510
North Carolina	168,383	120,890
North Dakota	55,271	52,651
Ohio	604,946	514,836
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233
Oregon	120,987	126,813
Pennsylvania	121,734	703,734
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858
South Carolina	61,846	1,809
South Dakota	59,191	64,261
Tennessee	153,334	116,114
Texas	285,909	64,949
Utah	84,025	54,133
Vermont	32,708	40,225
Virginia	102,824	49,350
Washington	183,358	168,244
West Virginia	140,403	143,124
Wisconsin	193,402	221,323
Wyoming	28,316	21,698

Total 9,116,296 8,547,474
The vote for Benson, Socialist
candidate for President, was 750,000,
with eight missing States estimated,
against 901,873 for Debs (Soc.) in
1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibi-
tionist candidate, was 225,101,
against 207,928 for Chaffin in 1912.

The Soul of Jeanned'Arc

(From Scribner's Magazine)
She came not into the Presence as
a martyred saint might come,
Crowned, white robed and adoring,
with very reverence dumb—
She stood as a straight, young
soldier, confident, gallant, strong,
Who asks a boon of his captain in
the sudden hush of the drum.

She said: "Now have I stayed too
long in this place of bliss.
With these glad dead that com-
forted, forget what sorrow is—
Upon that world whose stony stairs
they climbed to come to this.

"But lo, a cry hath torn the peace
wherein so long I stayed,
Like a trumpet's call at Heaven's
wall from a herald unafraid—
A million voices in one cry, 'Where
is the Maid, the Maid?'

"I had forgot from too much joy that
olden task of mine,
But I have heard a certain word
shatter the chant divine,
Have watched a banner glow and
grow before mine eyes for sign.

"I would return to that my land
flung in the teeth of war,
I would cast down my robe and
crown that pleasure me no more,
And don the armor that I knew, the
valiant sword I bore.

"And angels militant shall fling the
gates of Heaven wide,
And souls new dead whose lives were
shed like leaves on war's red tide
Shall cross their swords above our
heads and cheer us as we ride.

"For with me goes that soldier
saint, Saint Michael of the sword,
And I shall ride on his right side, a
page beside his lord,
And men shall follow like swift
blades to reap a sure reward.

"Grant that I answer this my call,
yea, though the end may be
The naked shame, the biting flame,
the last, long agony;
I would go singing down that road
where fagots wait for me.

"Mine be the fire about my feet, the
smoke above my head;
So might I know, a torch to show the
path my heroes tread;
My Captain! Oh, my Captain, let
me go back!" she said.
Theodosia Garrison.

The War's Balance-Sheet

(From The Nation, London)

The proposal of the enemy
Powers to enter into peace negotia-
tions marks an important era in the
war, and we shall do well to review
the situation calmly. There is no
reason why we should be disturbed
by the terms in which it is made,
and it is equally unnecessary to be
unduly elated. The Germans are
not the victorious people the Chan-
cellor suggests; but we make a
great mistake if we read into the
situation the confession of absolute
defeat. Some of Herr von Beth-
mann-Hollweg's statements are
greatly exaggerated and deeply
colored with rhetoric. We are told
that the Western front "is equipped
with larger reserves of men and
material than had formerly been the
case," that "more efficient precau-
tions have been taken against all
Italian diversions," and that Western
Wallachia has been captured. Hin-
denburg's unparalleled genius "has
made possible things which were
hitherto considered impossible." Dis-
missing these self glorifications as
the normal currency of a popular
assembly, let us see how the war
stands.

It is clear that on the theory of
an aggressive war by the enemy he
has not won; and it is equally clear
that on the theory of an aggressive
war by the Allies we have not won.
There can be no question as to these
two propositions, though there is
plenty of scope for difference as to
the true interpretation of the situa-
tion. Sir William Robertson said
the other day, that it was frequently
held to be impossible to overtake
an initial disadvantage in war, and
General Joffre made the same point
immediately before the war, in an
address to cadets. It is this point that
conditions the situation today. With-
out raising the question as to the re-
sponsibility for the war, we may say,
without fear of challenge, that Ger-
many and her partner were vastly
better prepared for battle than the
Allies. Therefore, the initial prob-
lem in August, 1914, was to prevent
Germany securing a prompt decision.
In this the Allies were suc-
cessful. But the set power has been
largely conditioned by that first
rapid rush into France. Germany
had failed in her plan; but, admit-
ting the unpalatable truth, she set
out to secure a decision on the other
front. Failing there, too, she decid-
ed to develop the defensive, seeking
in it a means of economizing her
force. That is the secret of the
success of the Rumanian offensive,
and it may hold another partial
offensive on some other sector of the
field of war. An allied assault has
to be made against defensive lines
so marvellously elaborated that a
considerable superiority in effective
force produces only a relatively
small success. We are not disposed
to overlook the fact that the Somme
offensive has inflicted huge losses on
the enemy; but we have to bear in
mind that what would have been
productive of obvious and undeniable
successes in open warfare, is here
fated—until the final critical ten-
sion arrives—to look barren and to
yield an immediate effect only by
way of attrition, numerical, materi-
al and moral.

So much we may put to the
debit side of the balance-sheet. The
credit side is fundamentally condi-
tioned by the same principle of the
difficulty in overtaking an initial
disadvantage. On land comparatively
unprepared, at sea the Allies were
undeniably ready. Mahan made no
claim for sea power that has not
been more than justified. We have
captured all the German colonies ex-
cept a small part of one, and we
hold them in a grip which cannot
possibly be weakened. This is not
an unconsidered trifle in the balance-
sheet, and it must not be ignored.
But we have won other victories.
A supreme Navy puts us virtually in
occupation of the enemy markets.
We have shut down his factories.
We hold a lien even on his munition
works. His internal markets and
stores are swept almost bare. His
external trade exists no longer.
The very perfection of his organiza-
tion and magnification of his military
machine makes the incidence of
our sea power more critical. His
lands cannot be made to give any-
thing like their normal yield when
he has taken the labor for his field
armies and their munitionment. In
this way he is fast proving that con-
scription reduces war to a logical
absurdity. He requires the men in
the field; he requires them for
tillage; he requires them for his in-
dustrial position. If the world were
pouring supplies into his ports he
might make shift some way. But
since the seas are policed by the
Allied Navies, he is left in the di-
lemma: either the men go to the
field armies, in which case they are
lost to production, or they go to
production, and his military fabric
gives way.

Our blow at his military position
and our potential influence on it are
more serious than his at the in-
fluence of our sea power. Serious as
his submarine inroads have been on
our mercantile marine, we have to
remember that the whole world is
suffering from a rise in prices. In fact
of this, his raids on our transport
loom less large. And were they as
great as he wishes they were, they
would not suffice to feed a single
hungry mouth in Germany. We
have every reason to know that the
blockade, assisted by the inevitable
implications of conscription, is
causing serious want in the enemy
countries; and winter is only begin-
ning. The German "victory" off
Jutland has not opened a port,
and has no chance of opening a
port. Our command of the sea for
offensive purposes and all the larger
aims of naval power is unchallenged,
and well-nigh unchallengeable.
It is noticeable that in his message
to the navy the Kaiser drops all
pretence at victorious encounters,
and merely mentions that it has
fought "loyally" and "staked all its
strength."

If it is easy to make out the
items of the balance-sheet, it is far
from easy to cast it up. The most
critical influence of our sea power
cannot be seen by the world, whereas
his military position looks imposing.
We know of the want in Germany
and Austria-Hungary, but we can-
not give it a determined value. We
hear of food riots, of a rising in-
fantile death-rate, of barbarous
deportations to secure an addition to
Germany's labor power. We see
imposing casualty lists; but we have
reason to judge that the real casual-
ties are very much higher. We
know our own burdens and the
sacrifices the war entails, and we
tend to under-estimate his. But on
a careful survey of the case on all
sides we have ground for holding
that our position is superior to that
of the enemy. Our resources are
still much greater than his; and in
the field we have repeatedly van-
quished his most famous troops. Yet
we have to remember that he is not
beaten. Unity of command is his,
and firmness of will, and they are
great assets. On our side we have
to write off something of our force
through the disadvantage of divided
command and indecision. Yet, in
spite of all his boasts, he knows
that he has lost his aggressive aim;
while we realize that we have not
won ours. These, we are persuad-
ed, are the material facts with which
our diplomats and his have to
reckon.

Ancient Signals of War

Considering the amount of thought
and attention bestowed on the art
of war by the ancients, says The
United Service Magazine, it is
strange that so little information
regarding the methods of transmitting
orders among their armies and fleets
should have filtered down to modern
times. For, as the Greek historian,
Polybius, who lived in the second
century B. C. very justly observed,
"opportunity is the great advantage
in all things, but especially in war;
and among the several things which
have been invented to enable man
to seize it, nothing can be more con-
clusive to that end than signals."

The earliest recorded means of
conveying intelligence rapidly over
great distances was by the human
voice. Thus, when the King of
Persia invaded Greece (490 B.C.) he
is stated to have posted sentries at
suitable distances apart, the whole
way from Susa to Athens, by which
news could be transmitted at the
rate of 450 miles in 48 hours.

According to Caesar, the same
method was in use among the Gauls,
who, he tells us, when desirous of
transmitting important intelligence,
or in need of help, shouted the news
from place to place; and that thus
the massacre of the Romans in
Crelona, at sunrise, was known at
Auvergne, 120 miles away, between
8 and 9 o'clock the same evening.

Obviously, such a method would
be liable to interruption by weather.
But, as human life was little ac-
counted among the ancients, the
normal line of shouters would,
doubtless, be supplanted when need
arose.
A proposal is said to have been
made to Alexander the Great (356-
323 B. C.) by a native of Sidon for
establishing an "infallible method"
of communication between Greece
and his remote conquests in India
within the space of five days. The
king, however, regarding the pro-
poser as an impostor, declined even
to consider it, the fate of many a
valuable suggestion in our own
times.

Another method which originated
in the mists of antiquity, was by
means of pigeons. It is related by
Pliny that when the city of Modena
was besieged by Antony he sought
to prevent all communication with
the outside world by drawing lines
around it and stretching nets across
the river. Decimus Brutus (d. 43
B. C.), who was in charge of the
defence, was able to laugh at these
precautions by using pigeons, to
whose feet letters were fastened,
which duly reached their destinations.
"Of what use were Antony's en-
trenchments and sentinels, and
what service were all the nets he
spread," asked Pliny, "when the new
courier took his route through the
air?"

There on a fine summer's day he
could see far over the blue water
and behold the white sails of many
ships moving in and out the Firth
of Forth against a background of
low hills, called the Kingdom of
Fife. In the castle were ancient
arms, the Scottish crown jewels
and plaided soldiers. There was a
great hall with oaken walls and
sombre lights where the boy went
to be invested, in imagination, with
the honors conferred on men for
deeds of valor.

He was of the poorest class in the
Old Town. When he reached his
teens he became a sailor. His father
and mother both were dead. His
brother he soon lost track of. The
drunken uncle who had looked after
him from the age of ten he had no
wish to see again. Once a ship on
which he had signed went to Leith
with grain. Angus Graham walked
into Edinburgh and along gay
Princes street. He kept his eyes on
the shop windows, full of costly
trinkets, and did not glance across
the valley but once. Then his gaze
struck full on the castle and his
heart leaped within him.

He was now 21, versed in all the
wretchedness of the outcast's life,
rather underfed, poorly clothed,
used to severe hardships and only
superficially affected by the filth of
his fellows. On returning from a
passage to Australia he came ashore
at London and was astonished to
see recruiting officers standing
about. "Well, my man, and when
are you joining?" said one trim
fellow in khaki. So he enlisted. As
he had signed articles for "a voyage
between latitudes so and so and
longitudes so and so of not more
than three years duration" he now
took oath to serve for "three years,
or the duration of the war."

Private Angus Graham withstood
the rigors of trench life well. He
was an uncommunicative youth
who fought without quailing under
heavy fire, and who ate ap-
preciatively the best rations that
had ever come his way. He was
entirely inconspicuous until the be-
ginning of the Somme offensive.

On a high hill facing the British
trenches stood a chateau. The
slope was steep and little wooded.
The chateau had been converted
into a small fortress, but as it con-
stituted an easy target the enemy
had withdrawn the batteries and
masked them. It was necessary to
advance to the hilltop without delay,
and the advance must be made
despite the hidden guns.

It began disastrously. A well
placed shell killed half a company
and, tearing a great aperture in the
earth, buried them. The other half
of the company kept on and more
men were hurried up to take the
places of those who fell. Angus
Graham was in the front rank of the
company which led the charge. The
officer who was the only man ahead
of him dropped dead. The sharp-
shooter posted in the chateau fired
again and Angus Graham felt the
hot steel pierce his left arm. As he
grew dizzy and staggered for a
moment, half closing his eyes, it
seemed to him that he recognized his
surroundings. There was the castle
and here was the middle distance.
It was not so much further that he
had to go, nor was the ascent so
awfully steep. In the castle there
was a great room with windows
glowing in many colors where he
would kneel to receive the decoration.

He set his teeth and with a
cry to his comrades led the way up
the slope. When he reached the
chateau he stumbled and fell, but in
their onward rush the men behind
him did not tread on him. Some
days later, while lying with his arm
bound up at a hospital back of the
first line he looked at his breast.
There was the Victoria Cross pinned
on it.

Prohibition Demanded On Clyde

The following remarkable telegram
has been sent to the Premier from the
Clyde Shipbuilders' Federation:—

"A meeting of the Clyde and West
of Scotland shipbuilders and marine
engineers was held to consider, at the
request of the Board of Trade, what
steps could be taken to accelerate the
production of merchant vessels.

"The meeting was unanimously of
opinion that, as the existing war con-
ditions of industry and employment
render the attainment of the maximum
production of ships and engines im-
possible, definite and drastic action by
the Government is required in order
to obtain the conditions under which
the Empire's necessity for maximum
output can be fulfilled.

"The first essential step is the im-
mediate total prohibition of the sale
of all alcoholic liquor throughout the
United Kingdom, applied to all classes

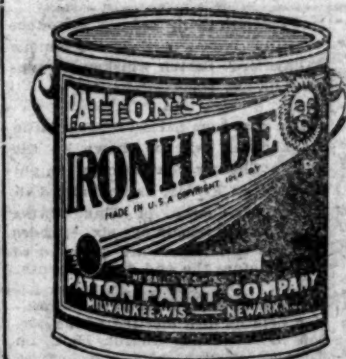
and individuals alike, and until this is
done further essential steps cannot
advantageously be taken. A con-
tinuance of the present inefficiency of
national production is viewed with
grave apprehension, and the meeting
considered that the Government should
require the nation to submit to this
sacrifice.

"While the shipbuilders and en-
gineers the meeting was chiefly con-
cerned with the beneficial effect that
such a step would have on the output
of merchant tonnage, it was agreed to
direct attention to the large amount
of labor, materials, foodstuffs, and
means of transport, particularly of
shipping transport, so urgently called
for, which would be set free for more
urgent national requirements.

"Thomas Biggart, Secretary, Ship-
builders and Engineers' Employers'
Associations, Glasgow."



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Woman Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage Leaders On Preparedness

Mrs. Catt opened a recent letter in the Times by sweeping into the discard the following propositions of mine, that in the end military strength is the ruling factor in international relations, that as a consequence a nation governed by women and men cannot maintain itself against a nation ruled by men alone, and that, as arms are the final arbiters in larger international disputes, the United States to be secure needs to become masculinized through the selection of its strongest men for leadership, and at all cost must avoid feminization through the injection of women into its electorate.

These beliefs Mrs. Catt brushes aside as the "old, old theory of life which was the ruling factor throughout the world for a possible hundred thousand years," to which she says have subscribed all the militarists of the world, from Caesar to the present-day Morro chief—among whom, to be logical, she must include Washington and the other defensive militarists of history who usually are called patriots.

"Against this old theory," says Mrs. Catt, "a theory which until now has ruled the conduct of the race, she admits—'rises a new and modern one which conforms to Christianity, democracy, progress. Upon the wall of time it is written that the new shall replace the old,' and 'the new theory declares that war is a relic of barbarism and must go.'"

"This surely is inspiring language, but what precisely does it mean? Does it mean that mankind has suddenly put off its race-old habits of achieving by war ends not otherwise attainable, and of resisting aggression by force of arms? If this be the claim, when did such a millennial sanctification occur? And which branches of the race have succeeded in stamping out their passions, or in ridding themselves of that instinct for self-preservation called patriotism?"

Certainly no such epochal changes are observable in Europe where, the most horrid war of history is in progress, nor in Asia, where a small but armed nation is bending to its will another ten times its size, nor in Africa, where subject races are being

held in pawn by arms, and White is at the throat of White, not in the Americas south of us, in parts of which our own troops are using their weapons, nor in Mexico, where our army lies cleared for action, nor yet in Canada, whence half a million men are going forth to fight.

No, not even among any of ourselves is this "new theory" entertained or dreamed of, save only among the twin cults of socialism and pacifism. Why, from the peace ship's hallowed deck, upon which were gathered the elect of one of these angelic cults, there sprouted in one short voyage the dragon's teeth of hatred and strife.

Where, then, is to be found the "wall of time" upon which it is written that "war must go"? In the minds of none other, I fear, than Mrs. Catt and her sister—and sisterlike—visionaries, whose hallucinations have so belied them the actualities of life that they can see no reasonable propriety in striving to achieve the abandonment by their own people of military precaution.

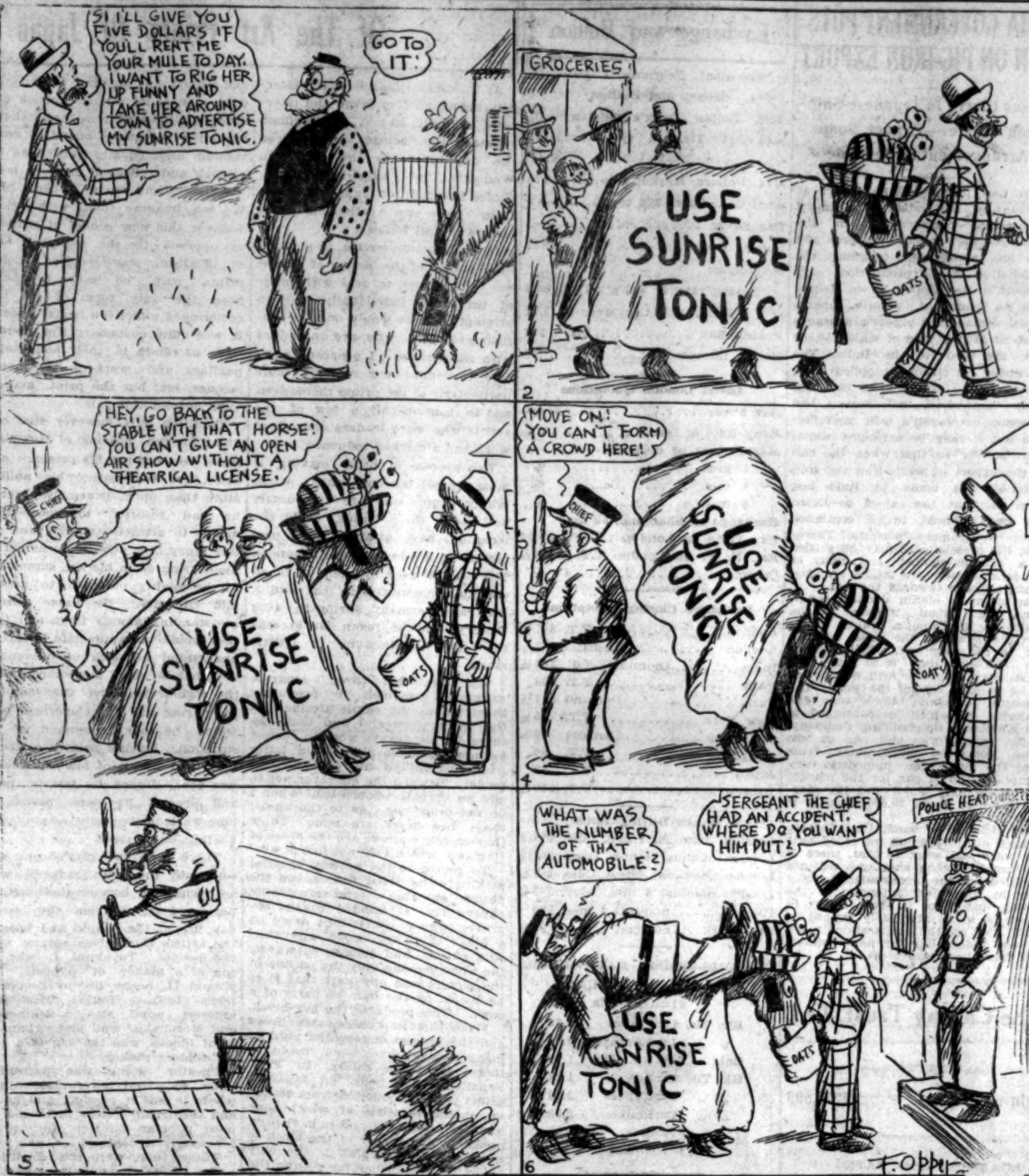
If this be a fair sample of what we may expect of stateswomen then no further proof need be offered that women are unfitted for the major duties of government.

Mrs. Catt next discusses the subject of suffrage in Great Britain, and assumes that the British are being converted. Mr. Asquith, she says, has discovered that women are war assets and could not be got on without; while Lord Northcliffe has found that women are useful in war, that the war could not be carried on without them, that they are running many industries, and that "their services may justly be compared with those of soldiers." These things are self-evident; to all of them do I gladly assent. Woman, assuredly, has her part in war, but hers are not the war planning and war making parts. Should she assume to play either the nation that permits her to prepare and finger its weapons, or to determine whether and when they shall be used, will find too late that they will not kill and, therefore, cannot defend.

In commenting upon the two

The Chief of Police Didn't Recognise Maud

By Oppen



ways be right in its international relations, but my country, right or wrong! Do you and your associates teach and stand for this kind of patriotism, or do you decry it? If the former, why then are you and your associates not found with Washington, in his words: "If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." You would participate in government; pray tell us, then, whether you are for nationality and government as Washington understood them, or for government and internationality as Cooper Union understands them.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.
(Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood.)

The Old Crowd

By William F. Kirk
Yes, the old crowd's broken up;
Jack is out in Carson City—
Mix us up another cup—
Harry's planted, more's the pity!
Jim is down and out, I guess;
Never see him any more.
Will I have another? Yes,
Like the one I had before.

You remember Curley Green?
Curley's in, the last I heard.
You know—too much gasoline—
Too much bottle with his bird.
Harry faded long ago—
Nicked us all and flew his kite.
Billy went to Buffalo—
Said it wasn't breaking right.

Poor old Larry! He's a wreck—
Saw him just the other day.
Ned? He got it in the neck—
All the old gang's gone away.
Me? Oh, I'm not working now—
Queer the way things seem to break!

What's the difference, anyhow?
Have one more for old time's sake.

You and I—of all the crowd!
Funny how they come and go!
Seems as cheerful as a shroud
In the joints we used to know.
Well, perhaps your luck will break—
I'm right up against it, too.
Have one more for old time's sake.
Happy days! Good luck to you!

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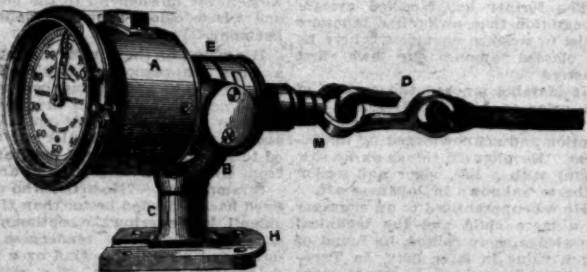
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Englishmen upon whose conversion to her cause Mrs. Catt has pinned her faith, she had best not overlook that after Great Britain had raised the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, both men demanded universal military service and secured it. With this salient fact in mind, and the despatch from Melbourne in hand announcing that Australia had refused to extend conscription to the present war denying full support to the great empire of which it is part, because among other things "the women flinched at sending their men to the trenches," Mrs. Catt had best consider whether in the light of this revelation of women's failure to arise to a national emergency, these Englishmen, or any others of authority, will likely advocate the womaning of their electorate.

Mrs. Catt goes on to say that my point of view, my "mistake," is based upon the supposition that all men

possess military qualities. Again Mrs. Catt indulges in a fanciful assumption. I had already said that our Government is not sufficiently masculine for our security. By this I meant that the men who compose it are not all of them fit to be trusted with responsibilities which may require for their fulfillment use of the final "word or act."

Men, as my husband has said, are like money; some of them ring true when struck, while others are leaders, are "too proud" to fight. But let me ask Mrs. Catt, is the by far too small sprinkling of manliness among our legislators and executives, among our electors, good reason for the further dilution of this quality, without which no nation has yet survived free I think not. On the contrary, I believe it good reason for a refusal to weaken further a nation whose electorate though male is already too largely unmanly.

Mrs. Catt, very justly, dwells upon the military inefficiency which characterised the conduct of the civil war. But this inefficiency was not due to the fact that those who failed were men, instead of women, but to the reason that the nation was unprepared in training and equipment, and thrust forward to lead troops wholly ignorant of military science those who had not in advance been accustomed to the handling of large bodies of men. The lesson, however, which the awful sacrifices of that struggle should have taught us seems wholly to have escaped Mrs. Catt, and those who would have us rely for our safety upon the defensive value of defenselessness.

Now I am going to make even a bolder statement—that the American women of this generation—observe, Mrs. Catt, your own and my old associates in the suffrage movement—scarcely even know, and even seek to deny, the very essentials of patriotism. You, Mrs. Catt, and your associates, for instance, are dabbling emotionally in the very thing that is the poison of patriotism. You have erected above love and service of country in vague, dreamy unreality called internationalism, and in the hysteria of its worship, under the hallucination that you are serving all mankind, you would sting to death in every male child's soul the very germ of patriotism, which is the belief that country must come first and the

world afterward; that upon his love, his brain, his strength, his very blood, his country has first call—first call over and above that of his mother, his father, his wife, his child, and all the world besides.

This, Mrs. Catt, is patriotism; the patriotism that flowered in the words, "I trust my country shall al-

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Toric Lenses

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Closing	
Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$660
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$257 1/2
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$875
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 108.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 25
Kochien	Tls. 25
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	\$30.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub.	\$240 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 5s.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 52
Mongkong Wharf	Tls. 56 1/2
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 56 S.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 2.
Weihsai Land	\$59 1/2 B.
Central Stores	Tls. 50.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-Wo	Tls. 158 1/2
E-Wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 68
International Pref.	Tls. 80
Kau-kung-mow	Tls. 44
Oriental	Tls. 116
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 14.10
Kung Yik	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$126 S.
Green Island	\$11.65 S.
Lanka	Tls. 20 1/2
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Mall and Hollis	\$15 1/2 S.
Llewellyn	\$92 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$92 B.
Moutrie	\$92 B.
Watson	\$10 S.
Weeks	\$10 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 1/2
Ankerst.	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 1/2
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 3 1/2
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 1.40
Bute	Tls. 1.65
Chempedak	Tls. 1.40
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 14 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7
Kamunting	Tls. 1.10
Kapala	Tls. 20
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 16
Kota Bahros	Tls. 20 1/2
Kroewok Java	Tls. 16.20
Padang	Tls. 16
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.60
Senawang	Tls. 15 1/2
Shanghai Klang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.20
Sungai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Dar	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 1/2
Shah Kalantas	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2 1/2
Shanghai Teluk	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Ulobi	Tls. 2
Zianghe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10
Shah Elec. and Ash	Tls. 3
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 83
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone	Tls. 85 B.
Shah Waterworks	Tls. 265

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

INDIA GOVERNMENT PUTS
BAN ON PIG-IRON EXPORTCauses Flurry in Japanese Ship-
ping Circles—Expect Some
Arrangement to Be Made

The ban placed on the export of pig-iron by the Indian Government has caused consternation in the circles of the Indian shippers and they are taking steps to secure the cancellation of the prohibition, says a report to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from its branch at Calcutta. Japan's annual demand for pig-iron averages to about 250,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons are produced in India. The remainder is chiefly supplied from China. If the export is to be absolutely banned, it will have a bad influence on Japan's iron manufac-
ture but it may be arranged some-
what similar to that when the ban
on the export of waste-iron and iron
material was made in India last
year. In that the export to Japan
has been allowed to be continued
under Government permits. There-
fore, the present case may be settled
in a similar manner and many of
the local dealers are taking an opti-
mistic attitude towards the Act.
In order to obtain definite condi-
tions, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
cabled to its Calcutta branch to re-
port the details of the case. Accord-
ing to its statement, which arrived
the following day, it is said that
goods contracted for will be allowed
to be shipped during the year. The
amounts to about 40,000 tons, the
majority of which is consigned to
the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company,
Osaka Iron Works and one or two
other concerns. Since these firms
need the stock for immediate con-
sumption, the stocks for the market
are exceedingly small and the mar-
ket is short about 30,000 tons, it is
said.

On the other hand, the Chinese
sources are having an increased out-
put since last year, so that, there is
no fear that such shortages will not
be filled but the inconvenience really
lies in the uncertainty of the Indian
ban for if the export to Japan is
to be absolutely banned or partly
tidied up, the preparations made
on the Indian line for new bottoms
will have been worthless.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 7, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying

rate @ \$7=Tls. 1.14 @ 71.8=\$1.59

Tls.

Mex. Dollars, Market rate... 71.475

Shah Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver... —

Copper Cash... 1832

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/7 1/2=Tls. 5.54

Exch. @ 71.8=Mex. \$ 7.72

Peking Bar... Tls. 276

Native Interest... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 87.5d.

Bank Rate of Discount... 5 1/2%

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s... %

4 m-s... %

6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$476 1/2

Consols... 1 —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-7 1/2

London... Demand 2-7 1/2

India... (nominal) T.T. 263 1/2

Paris... Demand 504 1/2

New York... T.T. 86 1/2

New York... Demand 86 1/2

Hongkong... T.T. 56

Japan... T.T. 59

Batavia... T.T. 210 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London, nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 4 m-s. Docy. 3-8 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Cds. 3-9 1/2

London, nominal 6 m-s. Docy. 3-9 1/2

Paris... nominal 4 m-s. 520

New York... nominal 4 m-s. 89 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR JANUARY

\$1=Hk. Tls. 5.21

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 5.33

" " 1=Marka 74.36

Gold \$1=Hk. Tls. 1.10

Hk. Tls. 1=Yen 1.75

" " 1=Ruppes 2.33

" " 1=Reuble 2.99

" " 1=Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 7, 1917.

Official

Chengs Tls. 3.00

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 7, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash

Telephone Tls. 85.50

January Rubber Outputs

The Bute Plantations (1913)

Ltd. lbs. 10,253

The Tanah Merah Estates

(1916) Ltd. lbs. 17,000

Reduced outputs owing to rain

and holidays.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-
formation has been received by
the general agent from the
Sumatra director and manager of
the Maatschappij tot Mijn-
bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in
Langkat:"The output of crude oil for
February 6 was 100 tons."Mrs. Merriman Tells History
Of The Art Prints Of Japan

At the Union Church Hall, yester-
day, before another large and inter-
ested audience, Mrs. W. L. Merriman
repeated the lecture she delivered
the day before to the American
Woman's Club, illustrated by a
choice selection of Japanese prints
from her own collection. The
lecture in full follows:

It would be impossible, in giving a
brief outline of the history of Japan-
ese color prints, to deal with many
of the artists individually, and an
attempt to do so would only be con-
fusing to those who are unfamiliar
with their names. I propose, there-
fore, to confine my remarks more
particularly to the prints themselves,
and to mention only a few of the
artists who were leaders and whose
work had a marked influence.

The process of print making is
most simple; but only with a pain-
staking people who are exceedingly
diligent with their hands, could the
technique have attained such per-
fection as it has with the Japanese.
The process used by them is, in all
essentials, identical with that used in
Italy and Germany during the 16th
century; but the result far exceeds
the older productions in artistic
merit.

The fact that three separate
workmen combined in producing
them makes the result attained
the more wonderful and that the
three did not always work in perfect
harmony is made plain by a letter
from Hokusai to his engraver. It
reads: "I warn the engraver not to
add an eyeball underneath when I
do not draw one. As to the noses;
these two noses are mine. Those
they usually engrave are the noses of
Utagawa, which I do not like at all."

To return to the process of print
making—the artist first draws the
design on thin semi-transparent
paper. This is handed to the en-
graver, who pastes it face down on
a block of cherry wood and then
with chisels and gouges, cuts away
the wood, leaving only the outline of
the picture and any part that is to
be black, as the hair or parts of a
gown.

This produces the key-block.
From this impressions are taken
and the process is repeated until as
many blocks have been made as
there are to be colors. In Prof.
Penalosa's (?) book on Japanese
prints is a reproduction from Hoku-
sai, in the printing of which one
hundred blocks are said to have been
used.

In one corner of the block is
a small mark which is the only
guide the printer has for getting the
register correct and perfect register
is one of the most important tests of
a good print.

Next the printer takes all the
blocks and does his part. I have
never found how the color schemes
were worked out. Whether the artist
makes a finished picture, laying in
the colors by hand and whether or
not the printer is allowed any discre-
tion in their selection. In any case,
I have seen different editions of the
same print in quite different colors.

When the blocks became too worn
to produce good prints, they were
planed off and used again, or they
may have been re-cut if the popu-
larity of an edition warranted it.

The clear, sharp lines produced by a
new block are another test of a good
print. The trade mark of the printer,
many of whom gained quite a re-
putation, is nearly always seen in one
corner of a print. The colors for
each printing were mixed on the
blocks, rice paste being used as a
medium, and vegetable dyes. The
subdued tones of these dyes and the
soft, fibrous quality of the mulberry
paper, had much to do with the per-
fection of the old prints.

The process of block printing may
be seen today in many places in
Japan, not only where pictures are
being made, but where paper in-
dustries flourish as in Gifu, where
napkins, dailies and other articles
are made of crepe paper. Since I
was there ten years ago, mechanical
appliances may have been intro-
duced; but then the primitive pro-
cesses of former times were still in
vogue.

The paper is moistened and
laid on the block which the color
has been prepared and is then rub-
bed and pressed with a pad made of
fiber wrapped in a sheet of bamboo
leaf.

Impressions were also made with-
out color, giving an embossed effect
and this is said to have been done by
pressing with the elbow. The artist
usually worked quite independently
of the printer and engraver; but in-
stances are known of a publisher
maintaining an artist in his own
establishment.

There is a fascinating little print
shop in an out-of-the-way corner of
Tokyo which it gives me much plea-
sure to visit. The prints are all
new; but many of them are charm-
ing. The last time I was there, how-
ever, my enthusiasm was somewhat
dampened by the discovery that
prices had advanced just 100% since
my former visit.

and waned in popular favor; still
exist. An artist seldom forsook his
school and its traditions for another;
but all were equally bound by con-
vention and equally limited as to
subject, and reflected, more or less,
the dignity and repose of court life.
We can imagine then, with what
disfavor this new school of realism
as opposed to the accepted one
of idealism, was received. Color
prints may be said to have been
the only form of art not
encouraged under the feudal system.
It was quite customary for feudal
lords to retain in their households
painters and workers in metal,
lacquer, etc; but the print makers
were beyond the pale.

Tradition tells, however, that one
great Shogun, hearing of Hokusai's
fame, commanded his presence and
bade him demonstrate his ability.
More than once, driven by poverty,
he had resorted to spectacular
means to attract attention and we
can fancy him now, independent in
his bearing as in his art, summoned
to the mighty presence to gratify
idle curiosity. He knew exactly
his standing among them and that
they would not appreciate his art or
understand his lack of convention
and that he could not compete with
the regular painters. One admires
his daring and the cleverness with
which he took command of the
situation. Having painted a stream
with bold dashes of blue, he took a
live cock, dipped its feet in paint
and directed its steps across the
blue wash to represent maple leaves
floating on a river.

There were two very strong rea-
sons why the print makers were
not recognized, because their pictures
portrayed scenes from the every-
day life of the people and because
the artists themselves sprang from
the people. Toyokuni I. was the
son of a maker of puppets. Toy-
okuni II. began life by keeping a
ferry boat. Hokusai, Hokusai's
greatest pupil, was a fishmonger
and Kiyonobu, who first originated
print blocks, was the son of a gold
embroidery maker.

Theater going was patronized
only by the lower classes with
whom it was a passion, and actors
and theatrical posters furnished the
most popular subjects for prints
for nearly a century.

These, then, were the conditions
under which the popular school of
art, called the Ukiyoe or "Mirror
of the Passing World," came into
existence and of this school the most
important branch was block-printing.

Matabei or Matabei and his son
early in the 17th century were the
first to depart from the conventions
of the existing school of art; but
it was Moronobu, their greatest
immediate successor, who applied
the new art to block-printing.

Moronobu first made embroidery
designs for his father, later he be-
came a dyer of cloth and ultim-
ately a painter of decided talent.
He illustrated many books, was a
fine colorist and his scenery, birds,
flowers, etc., attracted much attention.
Moronobu's prints were made only
with the key block but a few of them,
now exceedingly rare, were colored
by hand with red, a shade of red.

Before Moronobu had finished
his life work, Torii Kiyonobu had
acquired a reputation as an en-
thusiastic supporter of the new art
and it was through him that the
custom was established of making
the occupation hereditary—from
father to son or from master to
pupil. This group of artists tak-
ing the name of Torii Kiyonobu
styled themselves the Torii school
and for at least five generations the
leaders were called Torii I, II, III,
and so on. To further identify them-
selves with Kiyonobu they affixed a
part of his name to their own, tak-
ing names like Kiyomasa, and
Kiyoshige. It became the custom,
also, for the son, or adopted son or
leading pupil to take the name and
signature of the master after his
death. The practice has naturally
led to much confusion and often
great difficulty in attributing work
to the right artists.

Kiyonobu devoted himself entirely
to actors and theatrical subjects and
the four largest theaters in the
Shogun's capital kept him busy de-
signing posters. There is no
proof, however, that he ever used
color blocks in his own prints; but
his pupils did in theirs.

Kiyomitsu, the third Torii, is a
striking example of how casually
many, even of the leaders, treated
their art. He was a maker
of musical instruments by trade,
and print making would seem to
have been only a diversion or re-
creation.

Of the generation succeeding Kyo-
nobu, Strange says in his book on
"Color Prints of Japan"—"This
generation, belonging to the middle
of the 18th century, begins to lose
touch with the canons of Moronobu
and Kiyonobu. The range of subjects
widens and a change of costume
is now marked. A greater richness
of detail, the introduction of, if not
actual landscape, yet such sugges-
tions of it as can be furnished by a
tree or flowers, are also noticeable;
as is an increase of delicacy, if not of
sentiment at the expense of the
strong simplicity of the earlier men."

The practice of applying color by
blocks, having once been begun,
developed rapidly, with often the
addition of gold and lacquer applie-
d by hand. An artist who stands out
as a shining light when color print-
ing was at its best and who did

much to perfect its mechanical
process, is Suzuki Harunobu. Little
is known of his life, doubtless be-
cause he lived decently and quietly;
for a great deal is known of some
others whose lives were the reverse.
His work, including book illustra-
tion, extended over a period of only
ten years, and is characterized by a
delicacy and daintiness that had a
marked influence over later artists.
One thinks of him as a gentle man,
of innate refinement and delicate
physique, who was devoted to his art
for its own sake. His work has been
criticized as lacking force; but it has
marked individuality and originality
and as his subject was almost in-
variably the occupations of women,
it would have been difficult to have
treated it forcefully. He never
painted actors or theatrical subjects.
Some characteristics of his work
are what may be termed architectu-
ral setting, as the angle of a room,
a door or gateway, very slender
hands and feet and refined faces and
the effective use of thin white lines
in the hair. His compositions are
always simple, and although there is
often much detail, there is no crowd-
ing or confusion. Nearly all of his
prints are smaller than what may be
considered the standard size, and he
also excelled in hachirakaku, the
long, slender print designed to hang
on the door frame—he was also an
exquisite colorist.

Yet one more artist of this period
must be mentioned. Kiyonaga, the
fourth Torii, lived from the middle
of the 18th to the first part of the
19th century. He did not disdain the
theatrical subjects that had become

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Shipping Items

Provision Prices in Local Markets

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Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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Reserves Frs. 48,000,000

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Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

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Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 13,000,000

\$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hallan, Peking.
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok.
Chefoo, Nicolayowak, Yokohama.
Dainy (Dairen) O-A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.
J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$ 1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Saving Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Perronnet.

HEAD OFFICE
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dainy, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagaokki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up, U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTO SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRASIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund: Guilds 9,925,421 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:
Banjermin Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tunggi, Djember, Penang, Telal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tientsin, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,550
Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000
Reserves Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.
Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit. Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Woosung and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th Feb.

"THE ADVENTURES OF DOMINICA"
3rd & 4th Series. 4 parts.

"JABEZ' CONQUEST."
and
"LE GRAND'S REVENGE"

Featuring Sheldon Lewis and Nell Craig.

ALSO SHOWING:
"AMIDST RACING BEASTS,"
A Sellig animal feature. Full of thrills, 2 parts, and also one very laughable Keystone.

JUKUUN, Manager.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kutsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Kobe today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Klangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Suwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Saechuen from Chinkiang is expected to arrive here today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainfung left Amoy for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Yokohama at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 6, and sailed for Kobe at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dairen for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co.'s Wharves about 12.30 p.m. today. Passengers will at their option land either direct to the wharf or by the steam launch which is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about half an hour after the steamers arrival at the wharf. She will be despatched for Dairen via Tsingtau tomorrow, at 11.30 a.m.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostok:—Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, Messrs. Greenfield and Racine. From Nag

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 11	12 noon	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
13	12 noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	12 noon	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
16	12 noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	6 30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Empress of Asia	Am.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	12 noon	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	12 noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
9	12 noon	San Francisco	Venezuela	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	12 noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
			Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 8 11 30	Kobe & Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9 30	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	B. & S.
10	and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10 12 30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Winesang	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12 noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13 2 00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Winesang	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yavata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19 6 30	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 11 noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	London etc.	Tikiki	Jap.	H. C. T. Co.
17	London	Yavata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	London etc.	Cordulere	Fr.	U. M. M.
25 noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line
4	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 8 11 00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
8 11 30	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Winesang	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
8 1 30	Ningpo	Anping	Br.	B. & S.
9 00	Ningpo	Yan Feking	Br.	B. & S.
9 noon	Takao, Fochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Feiching	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
10 A.M.	Fochow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
13 D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
13	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
15 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
15 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hohoy	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25 12 30	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 8 3 00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
8 11 30	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo,	Shinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
9 00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	B. & S.
9 00	Dalny	Iashin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9 11 30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9 D.L.	Dalny	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10 noon	Weihsaiwei	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
10	Tsingtao	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	Chinwangtao	Protea	Rus.	K. M. A.
11 9 00	Tsingtao	Techu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
15 2 30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 8 M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8 M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
9 M.N.	do	Loongwa	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
10 M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
10 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12 M.N.	do	Luenbo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12 M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12 M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13 M.N.	do	Salvo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
14 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
14 M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15 M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
15 M.N.	do	Loenyi	Br.	I. M. & Co.
16 M.N.	do	Loenyi	Br.	B. & S.
17 M.N.	do	Poang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Feb 7	Ningpo	Kashing	1148	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 7	Vladivostok	Poltava	1990	Rus.	R. V. F.	9P
Feb 7	Japan	Fukoku maru	1100	Jap.	M. K. K.	MBKW
Feb 7	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. K. K.	MBKW
Feb 7	Japan	Taka san maru	4193	Jap.	M. K. K.	MBKW
Feb 7	Fochow	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
Feb 7	Hongkong	Santo maru	1855	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 7	Chinwangtao	Protea	574	Br.	K. M. A.	NYKW
Feb 7	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.	WSW
Feb 7	Nankin	Meisenfer	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Feb 7	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 7	Chinwangtao direct	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
7	Tacoma	Canada maru	3950	Jap.	A. T. Co.
7	Japan	Hakata maru	268	Jap.	Suzi I.
7	Hankow etc.	Hsinfung	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co.
7	Hongkong	Chenau	1063	Br.	B. & S.
7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
7	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ENB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	814	Fewel
R & O	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1399	8	159	Worthington
PND	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carler
OD	Dec. 15	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidie, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodcock are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, February 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loongwa, 3,225 tons, Captain Findeisen, will leave on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 249.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 9th inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight). This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shengking, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 a.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11.00 a.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave from the French Bund on Friday morning, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. This steamer has extra large staterooms, (steam heaters), Smoking Room, and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 11th inst., at daylight. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenau, Yingschow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning. Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Heliow, Pakhol, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at daylight. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return. Return tickets are available for six months. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 15th inst., at daylight. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 15th inst., at daylight. This steamer has extra large staterooms (steam heaters), and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. An excellent table is provided. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hongkong, \$50.00 single and \$80.00 return.

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1917	1917
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EMPRESS OF ASIA 17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA, 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE 27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA 14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 7 July
MONTEAGLE 18 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

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"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	Mar. 1	
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	" 9	
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	" 23	
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	April 5	
"PERIA MARU"	9,000	" 19	
"KOREA MARU"	18,000	May 1	
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	" 15	
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	" 26	
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	June 8	
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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

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R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
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Field Railway, and Mining material, axle boxes, theodolite with stand, electric lamps, arc lamps, coal shovels, drills, fire extinguisher, galvanized iron-ware, belting 3" & 4" wide, oil paints, phos. matches, sewing machines, porcelain teapots and cups, glassware, ladies' cotton stockings, braids, felt hats, raincoats, shirts, collars, etc.

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Tickets, \$2.00 each, may be
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Mrs. Samson, The Astor House
Hotel; Mr. A. P. Stokes, 36 Weihai-
wei Road; Mrs. Wrightson, 154
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Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef
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Department Quartermaster, Man-
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opened, for furnishing about
5,000,000 pounds beef and
100,000 pounds mutton. Further
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A Play in Four Acts

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Little Peter Summers

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1st Performance Thursday, 15th Feb.

2nd Performance Saturday, 17th Feb.

Booking opens at Messrs. Moutrie

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on Friday, 9th February, 1917, for

Members only, and for the public on

Saturday, 10th February.

By Order,

Wm. ARMSTRONG,

Business Manager.

12573

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

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The Annual General Meeting
of the Shanghai Branch will be
held on Thursday, the 15th inst.
at 5.30 p.m. in the Hall of The
Royal Asiatic Society, No. 5
Museum Road.

Members willing to serve
upon the Committee for 1917,
are requested to forward their
names to the undersigned, not
later than 12th inst.

By Order of the Committee,

CAMPBELL HENDERSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, Feb. 8, 1917. 12569

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Plate Powder.

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**SECOND RUSSIAN 5 1/2 %
WAR LOAN, 1916.**

Issued at 95%.

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An excellent opportunity will be offered to obtain
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CORPORATION.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that
the Register of Shares of the
Corporation, at this Branch,
will be closed from the 12th to
the 24th February, both days
inclusive, during which period
no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1917. 12439

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"LA NAVARRAISE"

"PIERROT'S DREAM"

TONIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.

Fourth and Last

Performance.

Saturday, February 10th,

at 9.30 p.m.

Ordinary prices

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CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 296

Mail Matter for Europe

Foreign mail matter for Europe
should in future indicate on the
cover the route by which the sender
wishes it to be forwarded, viz: via
Siberia, via America, via Suez, etc.

Correspondence showing no such
indication will be despatched by
the route selected by the Post
Office, and at sender's risk.

C. ROUSSE,

Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1917. 12657

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Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

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